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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Will Silver Serve? Ask Nations

Shattered China Is Not Safe

Hoover Bread on the Waters

Gandhi, Chaplin—Mahatmas

Twenty Years of the Sky Mail

Bob Bartlett, of the Arctic

THE STEPCHILD is brought into the family council. The nations take a level look at silver. Perhaps it can't save, but can it be a bumper? Will it cushion rough movements while the world is settling into a new situation? London founds the Silver Association of Britain and begins investigations. The International Chamber of Commerce acts similarly through its committee. Sir Robert Horne hails the white metal with hope. He believes it can increase the purchasing power of half earth's population. Which, if a fact, no nation could or would wish to ignore. Maybe the stepchild will come back to a place in the world's monetary system. It could if sanctioned by the family of nations. But gold is still the infant terrible. And may squawk for its sole nursery rights.

¶ Behind an immobile face the Chinaman is a sensitive man. Comment is made on his calmness with Japan occupying Manchuria. But calmness may be misleading. It may mask a most serious agitation. Wherefore statesmen are hoping the Japanese-Chinese peace parley is to be no dramatic pretending. They want settlement findings that will settle. Want action that faces the facts. China can be shattered, as the housewife will tell you. But some bold one must pick up the pieces.

¶ Mr. Hoover's relief work in Belgium goes on bearing fruit. Surplus funds from war days went to an educational foundation which has sent students to more than forty American universities. The student must pass high requirements and after his college course must return home to share what he has learned with his people. He must work constantly for the maintenance of good relations between Belgium and the United States. Some of the youngsters who subsisted on American bread and milk after the war are the very ones now sampling the pabulum of American universities. To be expected is the kind of good will that knits man to man and nation to nation.

¶ Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi meets Mr. Charles Spencer Chaplin, while 10,000 East Enders applaud. There is something finely fitting, when you think of it, in this meeting. A mahatma is one reputed to have powers of a higher order than ordinary men. So both of these men are mahatmas. Mahatma Gandhi has stirred millions of persons to tears. Mahatma Chaplin has made many more millions laugh their tears away. Both men are seriously minded. Both deal in the deep things of life. Chaplin does the things that move his multitude to laughter. Gandhi the things that may make his multitude willing to laugh.

¶ American Post Office Department celebrates twentieth year of air mail. The public is given a picture of the enormous strides made in a mere score of years. On Sept. 23, 1911, Earle L. Ovington lifted letters in an airplane from Nassau Boulevard to Mineola on Long Island. He carried the correspondence safely and could almost shout back the news to the starting point when he landed. In the fiscal year lately ended mail pilots have flown more than 23,000,000 miles, delivering safely more than 8,000,000 pounds of stamped stuff. About 300 pilots using 400 planes. Air mail is listed now under necessities. Business men boast of its trade value. Lovers couldn't live without it. A surveying of people's thinking would show how it has compressed the country: There are no remote places any longer. Coast to coast is embraced in a thought.

¶ Bob Bartlett is back from the Arctic. The waterfront is listening. New York is listening. Most of the country is cocking an ear. They want to hear him tell what the seals are saying. What old Arctic is up to this summer. They'll watch him undo the pens and let out his treasures. New animals, new depth creatures, new facts for salt-water scientists. But Bob himself will still be their big wonder. They know him as Peary's old skipper. As a sailor who rams icebergs asunder. As a king of the [illegible] made into a man. One day Peary himself fell to wondering. What would reindeer do under the saddle? He spoke of an inquiry committee. "Wait a minute," shouted Bob from the longboat. And was gone, as they tell it, an hour. "Reindeer are ridable," he reported through muddied whiskers. "But don't tell 'em so in the great big outdoors."

Who Is Chaplin? Gandhi Inquires

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

London, Sept. 23

"WHO is Mr. Chaplin?" was the question which Mahatma Gandhi naïvely asked when requested to meet the world famous movie star here yesterday. Later the two met and Mr. Chaplin characterized India's Congress leader as "a tremendous personality."

Earlier in the day Mr. Chaplin himself had asked a similar question concerning the author of "Good Companions," inquiring "who is J. B. Priestley?"

Loan Terms Force British Fiscal Reform

Workers' Charge of World Conspiracy to Cut Wages Held Groundless

The following article indicates that the drastic measures which the London Government was obliged to take in order to get a foreign loan are not a serious blow to British prestige, but will lead to economic recovery. This article forms part of the Financial Capitals feature which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *is printing every Wednesday.*

By HARTLEY WITHERS

Former Director of Enquiries in the British Treasury.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—That a British Government should be obliged to take measures to balance its budget, in order to meet the stipulations of foreign money lenders, is an event undreamed of in the days of the Victorians.

As usual, amid the tragedy there is an element of farce in the situation. Of the countries that were asked to oblige London with further credits—America and France—one had already realized a deficit of £180,000,000 and is expected to show a still more unfavorable balance during the present financial year, while the other is threatened with a deficit of £46,000,000, an amount relatively larger than England's £120,000,000, of which £50,000,000 represents debt redemption, and so is not deficit at all.

It was thus at first sight somewhat absurd for the bankers in these two countries to be so particular on a point of financial purism; but it was, of course, quite natural, in view of the outcry that the British press was raising about the imminent bankruptcy with which England was alleged to be faced, owing to the extravagance of her governments, especially of the Labor Government that was lately in office.

In fact these criticisms were grossly exaggerated as is usual when a good stick is found for belaboring a government's back. England had

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Chinese Maintain Calmness Despite Japanese Attacks

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Sept. 23—In comparison with the attitude of western people facing a similar situation, the calm attitude of the Chinese people is quite astonishing.

With foreign troops overrunning the rich territory of Southern Manchuria, and with many of their nationals slain in the fighting, there is still no retaliatory outbreak.

Japanese residents are seemingly as safe in Peiping as at home. The undercurrent of resentment is chiefly apparent among students and intellectuals, who are wearing black bands and trying to arouse a more aggressive attitude by inflammatory speeches and warlike placards.

Nevertheless there is no sign of armed reprisals. It is possible that there may be extension of the present boycott of Japanese goods—a weapon familiar to the Chinese and ruinous to the power against whom the move is operated, if continued for any length of time.

Meanwhile there is some speculation whether the present policy of nonresistance, which is crippling the power of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, the young Manchurian Governor, may tempt other war lords to try to get control in Peiping.

Appeals are being cabled to the United States by leaders of the students in an effort to arouse American public sentiment in China's favor. The general attitude here is far from hopeful.

FREE TRADE ASKED WITH PERU

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Sept. 23 (By U. P.)—Inhabitants of Macara, in the Province of La Loja, have asked Congress to abolish customs duties to permit them free trade with Peru, just across the border.

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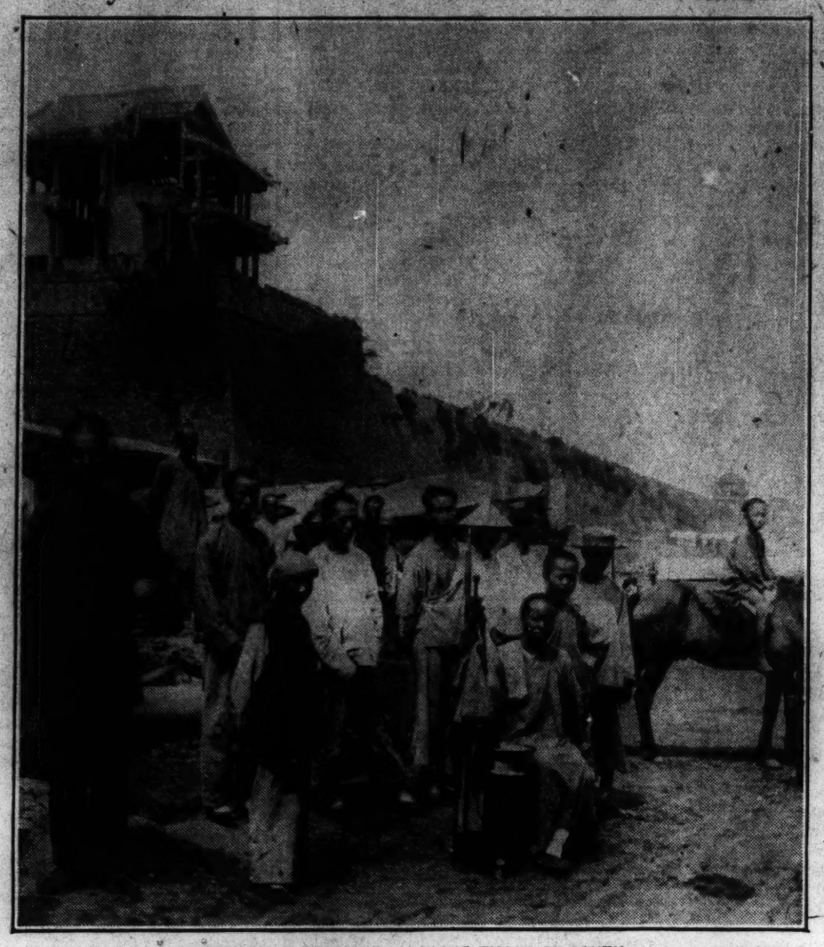
They Cluster Round the Ancient Walls of Mukden



CHINESE IN MANCHURIA UNLIKE THOSE OF SOUTH — Underwood

Typical of the Coolie and Street Vendor Class Are the Men in the Picture. In Many Ways They Indicate Their Mongolian Heritage. They Are Taller, More Stalwart Than Those Further South, and Their Language Is More Guttural, Lacking the Musical Quality of the Cantonese. Mukden, Capital of Manchuria, Is Now Under Japanese Control.

JAPAN REPORTS MOVEMENT OUT OF MANCHURIA

Foreign Office Says Evacuation Is Under Way—League Plea Rejected

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 23—The outlook for peace in the Far East is noticeably brighter today. Although the press and news agencies were not informed by correspondents in Manchuria, the Foreign Office asserts that evacuation of occupied territory is already under way, remaining only in the walled city of Mukden, some 200 troops in Kirin and some detachments in the Chinese city of Changchun.

The Foreign, Finance and War Ministers conferred with Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Premier, and discussed the League of Nations' communication which was received first through the press. It is understood that the army's attitude has become more moderate, as the result of which the Government hopes to release a statement, now in the course of preparation for the foreign press, within 36 hours outlining Japan's position, after which it will forward a reply to the League of Nations asserting that Japan is ready to begin immediately a diplomatic settlement with China.

However, China is at present refusing to consider negotiations, and is expected to continue to do so until all occupied territory is evacuated, which may be achieved within 24 hours if the army consents. Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Foreign Minister, is still working desperately to regain control, with increasing indications of success. It is admitted, however, the situation is so complex the solution undoubtedly will require months of diplomatic efforts.

Japan to Deal Direct

Japan will, it is said here, not accept the resolution of the Council of the League of Nations for an investigation of the Manchurian affair by the League together with representatives of Japan and China, but will insist that Japan and China settle the dispute between themselves without outside interference.

Nevertheless, the League's resolution is expected to exercise the profoundest effect in strengthening the Government's efforts to regain control of Sino-Japanese relations and to effect a diplomatic settlement between Tokyo and Nanking rather

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Major Industries Lower Wages; Washington Aroused by Move

Steel, Motors and Rubber Affected—Price Declines Assigned as Cause

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Steps to effect pay-roll reduction were taken yesterday by five great corporations in three major industries—steel, motors and rubber.

Workers in steel mills, who hitherto have had their earnings decreased only by part-time work, must now take a direct 10 per cent cut in the wage rate on Oct. 1 in the mills of the United States Steel Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Corporation. Shattered prices for steel products and activity reduced to 31 per cent of capacity are reasons given for the cut. About 220,000 workers will be affected.

Hardly less important than the announcement of the steel companies came word that General Motors would reduce salaries from 10 to 20 per cent, affecting about one-fourth of the 172,000 employees of the company, and the declaration of the United States Rubber Company, one of the "Big Four" in the rubber industry, that a five-day week would be started on Oct. 1.

The immediate reaction on the part of labor leaders was one of outspoken opposition.

"A general policy of wage cuts holds out the danger of serious industrial conflicts, for it is inconceivable that the workers will take this blow without resistance," declared Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

In the wage reduction United States Steel took the initiative, making steel the first of the nation's great industries openly to announce a wage reduction policy, although wage reductions have been taking place throughout business and industry for many months.

The steel cut is the first that has been made since the depression of 1921. In the case of United States Steel it is expected to result in a saving of $7,500,000, or 85 cents a share, on approximately 8,700,000 outstanding common shares in the last quarter of this year.

For a full year, on the basis of an estimated pay roll of $300,000,000 for 1931, which is much below normal, the additional earnings made available for Steel common would be approximately $3.30.

While it is estimated that the

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Nation Remarkably Free From Labor Disputes Since Hoover Acted

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—Beyond a brief comment at the White House that the President's anxiety to maintain the standards of living of the country was consistent and unaltered, official discussion of the wage cuts announced today was generally withheld. There were evidences, however, that the event had made a profound impression.

From the time of the President's industrial conference of Nov. 21, 1929, when leaders of industry and labor were called to the White House and pledged to maintain the wage status quo, nearly two years have elapsed. At that time it was frequently forecast the slump would not last 60 days.

Instead it has continued two years at home and abroad, causing overthrows in Latin America, a flight from the mark in Germany, and a gold upset in England. Only recently have stabilized wholesale prices in the United States indicated recovery.

In that time, it is pointed out, the United States has been remarkably free from major labor disturbance, and wages have been more stable than during any such previous depression in the country's history. Credit for this achievement is generally attributed to the White House conference and Mr. Hoover's initiative.

Comment Withheld

While officials here are obviously distressed at the wage cut decision which may finally affect 1,000,000 workers and are unwilling to comment extensively on it, there is a strong undercurrent that the wage readjustment must eventually come. According to this attitude it has been surprising that it was so long delayed.

The steel industry is not organized, so that labor disturbances are not anticipated. It will be a very different matter, however, it is pointed out, if and when wage cuts are asked in strongly organized trades, like the rail industry. Sudden action in such trades might bring serious labor trouble, it is forecast.

According to Labor Department figures, just issued, 238 establishments in 46 industries affecting 33,238 employees cut wages in the month ending July 15, as against only five establishments in four industries, raising wages.

Disputes at Low Mark

The September Monthly Labor Review, just issued, recalls that in the whole of 1930 a total of only 653 industrial disputes were called to its attention, as against 903 the year previous. In the first seven months of 1931, only 498 had been reported. This is a noteworthy record.

Bureau of Labor Department statistics show that the purchasing power of the wholesale commodity dollar is now 1.42 compared to 1.00 in 1926.

As to retail food prices alone and using the 1913 dollar as the base, the index figure of prices in 1929 at the start of the depression was 1.56. Since that time the food factor in the cost of living has come down materially. The July, 1931, figure—the latest available—shows an index number of only 1.19. It is declared, however, that such matters as rent have not been materially affected in many areas.

Hoover Backs Present Living Scale In Face of Wage Cuts by Industries

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 23

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S anxiety to maintain the present standard of living was said at the White House today to be unaltered, despite wage cuts made by leading corporations yesterday. The action was regretted in administration quarters.

No official statements were forthcoming. It was said informally at the White House, however, that the President had been consistent in his desire to keep up the standard of living.

In the fall of 1929 the Chief Executive called to Washington the heads of practically every leading industry in the country, and received from them assurances that wages would be maintained.

Within recent weeks, at the White House, it was said that the President's attitude on wage cuts had not been altered, although President Hoover was aware that in many cases men had been laid off on account of the depression and then rehired at a lower wage.

LEGION HEADS HOPE TO AVOID DRY LAW SPLIT

Possible Effects on Relief Plans Foreseen—Bonus Demand Lessens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 23—Legionnaires occupied new territory today. Digging themselves out of the débris of Tuesday's eight-hour-long parade, one of the most brilliant peace-time military spectacles since the American Expeditionary Force returned from the trenches, the veterans beheld a horizon from which had vanished much of the menace of division over controversial points.

From general headquarters in the Masonic Temple, where Mr. Ralph T. O'Neil, grand commander, his adjutants and aides counsel together, the opinion issued that the bonus question does not have sufficient strength left to make itself troublesome.

And as for the Eighteenth Amendment, for repeal or modification of which many delegates came pledged, leaders realize that the controversy is loaded with sufficient dynamite to split the Legion wide open, a condition that many of them would go a long way to avoid. An American Legion divided into wet and dry camps would lose much of its effectiveness in dealing with problems on which all can unite, such as the one relating to employment and relief.

Reversal of Sentiment

Since President Hoover's appearance here to emphasize the need for caution and patriotism in the matter of additional drains on the Treasury, which cash payments of compensation certificates would involve, there has been a noticeable reversal of sentiment. His address before the Legion convention brought out that he had many sympathizers among former service men. It logically followed that these same influential friends would not sponsor a program that would embarrass the Government in its effort to enforce the prohibition law, and to oppose Legionnaires who favor repeal or modification would divide their organization into camps warring against each other.

These cautions have begun to take root. Commander O'Neil from the outset of the convention has urged moderation. Gen. John J. Pershing sent the boys a message stressing the need for wisdom: "Let no true soldier be led astray by vague theory. Let none be swayed by personal interest. Wise action by the Legion will inspire renewed confidence in the financial, economic and political leadership of America."

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's greetings from New York expressed confidence that the Legion "will maintain the same ideal of unselfish service to our country in every crisis of peace." Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of Porto Rico, expressed similar hopes; so did Mr. Newton D. Baker and many others.

Hope to Prevent Split

In the Detroit Free Press this morning a staff writer states that Tuesday night Legion leaders were striving to block, in the resolutions committee, the various measures proposed for changing the prohibition laws, and were also making ready for a fight should the issue be raised on the floor of the convention today.

"Indications were that few departments would seek to force the prohibition question on the floor. Most of the posts below the Mason and Dixon's line are against any change in the Eighteenth Amendment, and have so advised the heads of the Legion. Commander O'Neil let it be known that he does not believe the Legion should enter into political controversies.

"The Legion is a non-political organization, and as such has made rapid strides. Its membership embraces all political parties and all religious faiths and creeds. It should not enter into the discussion of or take a position upon (quoting a high Legion official) any highly controversial subject. The prohibition law

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Eight More British Shipyards to Close

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

UNDER its policy of reducing the number of shipyards to actual requirements, National Shipbuilders Security Ltd. announces that eight northeast coast shipyards are being purchased for scrapping. These yards have a total of 39 berths, with a maximum annual capacity of 276,000 tons. They were all equipped for the building of merchant ships.

Including these yards, a total of 71 berths of an annual capacity of about 500,000 tons has been dealt with since the reduction program went into operation about a year ago. Provision is made that these yards shall never again be used for shipbuilding.

Log at Rapidan Awaits Laval For Arms Talk

French Premier Expected to Visit Hoover at Camp Soon

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—A place on the same log at the Rapidan camp awaits M. Pierre Laval, Prime Minister of France, that seated Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain.

The other man on the log would be the same in both cases: Mr. Herbert Hoover, President of the United States.

Officials in Washington take it practically for granted that the proposed visit of the French Premier will occur. Statements would not have been issued from Washington and Paris, it is argued, unless the trip were tolerably certain.

Besides this, the gold situation is critical and a new conference on limitation of armaments is pending. Mr. MacDonald's visit was preliminary to the arms conference of January, 1930. The new arms conference comes in February, 1932.

The MacDonald visit, it is pointed out, was preceded by careful preparatory work on naval affairs between Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador to Britain, in the summer of 1929. The new arms conference has been preceded by a somewhat similar summer of advance work by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in a personal visit to Europe.

Goes Even Further

The naval parallel, it is declared here, goes even further. When Mr. MacDonald came to the United States, the great unsolved question was the relationship of the British and American navies. The chief success of the London Conference that followed was in overcoming the difficulties that had wrecked the earlier conference of Geneva in 1927.

Today, it is declared, France holds the key to disarmament. Though there is no direct rivalry between the United States and France on naval affairs, as there was with Great Britain, the fact is accepted here as axiomatic that without French initiative on the continent in settling political matters, little hope can be held of restoring security that will lift the burden of battleships.

Battleships, it is declared here, are almost as much a barometer of the state of international distrust as are the huge gold stores in the Federal Reserve banks, an index of the world's upset finance. When business quiets down the Government expects its gold reserves to decline; and when international

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Transamerica Relinquishes Control Of Nation-Wide Bank Holdings

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Lee, Higginson & Co., international bankers, have taken over the control of the gigantic bank, insurance and investment holdings of the Transamerica Corporation, set up by the Giannini interests in 1928 to develop a nation-wide banking chain.

Three partners of the banking firm have been displaced on the Transamerica board, Mr. A. P. Giannini, his son, Mr. Lawrence M. Giannini, and Mr. Attilio H. Giannini. Other directorship changes are in accord with the new alignment announced yesterday by Elisha Walker, chairman of the corporation, in a letter to stockholders.

Transamerica Corporation, whose interests extend to Europe, will now become simply an investment and financial enterprise, relinquishing its control over its banks, which include the Bank of America, of New York, the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, of California, and the First National Bank of Portland, Ore.

The corporation had its inception in the rising stock market prior to the collapse of 1929, and in quarters close to the heads of the company it was not disguised that the readjustment had been necessitated by the world economic situation. Total assets of the corporation, as of June 30, 1931, showed a drastic write-down from those of Dec. 31, 1930, the latter having been $1,076,000,000 as compared to $362,117,000.

Mr. A. P. Giannini, founder of the system, which was started in 1904 on the Pacific Coast, when he organized the Italian Bank of California, later known as the Bank of Italy, envisaged in his Transamerica Corporation a day when changes in the federal banking law would permit nation-wide branch banking.

A complete reconstruction of the bank holding company system was summed up in the letter sent yesterday to stockholders, in the statement that "there is no apparent likelihood that nation-wide branch banking will be authorized by law in the near future." This, the letter continues, has "developed questions as to the future activities of Transamerica."

By 1910, Mr. Giannini's Bank of Italy had become one of San Francisco's most reputable institutions, and he established branches up and down the State, and in 1918 organized the Bancitaly Corporation, one of the first investment trusts in the United States.

In taking its position as an investor chiefly in bank securities in amounts which do not represent control, Transamerica will separate all present affiliated corporations of the banks which do not perform services directly concerned with banking. These will include the Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, the securities affiliate of the Bank of America of New York, formed in 1929, when the investment banking house of Blair & Co. was sold to the Bank of America interests as a securities distributing agency.

At a meeting in San Francisco yesterday afternoon, directors of

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SILVER'S USE IN MONETARY PLAN URGED

British Association Is Formed to Seek Rise in Price

WORLD CONFERENCE ALSO IS REQUESTED

Benefits to World Trade Pointed Out by Restoring Metal to Place in System

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 23—Raising the price of silver, and its restoration to a place in the world's monetary system, are the two main objects of the Silver Association of Britain, which was founded here yesterday. The association requests the governments concerned to call an international conference at an early date for this purpose.

The new organization is sponsored by the China Association, with the influential help of Sir Robert Horne, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, now prominent in the banking world, and Mr. Leopold Amery, former Colonial Secretary. The event takes on additional significance, in view of the fact that the International Chamber of Commerce silver committee meets here tomorrow to discuss the same question.

The meeting of this committee originally was scheduled for Paris, Sept. 17, but difficulties arose and now it will meet here instead. It is understood the committee consists of Mr. Ernest Franklin of the Samuel Montagu Company of London, Mr. Marshall W. Tuthill, New York, and Herr Van Valree of Holland.

Held Trade Help

Addressing yesterday's meeting of the newly formed silver association, Sir Robert declared it to be the conviction "of most of us in this gathering that a proper use of silver would bring many benefits to the trade of the world, both by mitigating the harsh decline of gold prices, which the MacMillan committee declared to be the source of most of Britain's troubles, and by increasing the purchasing power of nearly half the people in the world, whose stores of value are in silver."

Sir Robert cited the opinion of the Indian Currency Commission, that the fall in the price of silver inflicted "heavy losses on the poorer classes, who have put their savings in silver ornaments and who would find their stores of value depreciated by perhaps 50 per cent by the action of the Indian Government."

The commission predicted a similar result in regard to China, Sir Robert said. He added that the action of the Indian Government in disposing of its stocks of silver had

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Stocks on Climb Behind Rails In New York Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Active buying of railroad issues sent the stock market scampering upward today in a rally that lifted principal shares $2 to more than $15.

With the ban on short selling lifted just before the opening and the London market cheerful after its two-day holiday, New York prices were buoyant in the early trading and after a brief pause for profit-taking resumed the advance in more lively fashion.

Wall Street heard much gossip concerning possible early relief for the railroads, either through higher freight rates or a wage reduction following the cuts just announced by the steel and some other industries. Active short covering swept over the group of rail shares, boosting Delaware & Hudson $15.50 and Union Pacific $12.50. Lackawanna climbed more than $7, Atchison $8 and Norfolk & Western nearly $7. New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rock Island, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, New Haven, Missouri Pacific preferred and Missouri-Kansas-Texas preferred rose $3 to $5.

Industrials and utilities followed the rise with advances of $2 to $6. United States Steel common pushed up more than $3, while for American Telephone, Allied Chemical, American Can, National Biscuit, Consolidated Gas, Eastman and Woolworth the appreciation amounted to between $3 and $5.

BUTLER BIDS GOOD-BY TO MARINE COMMAND

QUANTICO, Va., Sept. 23 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler reviewed his troops yesterday for the last time.

Before retiring to private life after 33 colorful years in the Marine Corps, he inspected his command of 2000 men and reviewed them at dress parade in his last official function as commandant of the Quantico base. Today, he led a landing attack on the post, but with the sunset gun yesterday he made his farewell to Quantico and the corps, from which he will retire Oct. 1.

GERMAN UNEMPLOYMENT MORE

BERLIN, Sept. 23 (AP)—Unemployment in Germany increased from 4,215,000 to 4,324,000 from Sept. 1 to Sept. 15, it was announced yesterday.

BRITAIN FORCED IN END TO DROP SURPLUS CARGO

Other Countries Early Obtained Economic Equilibrium by Gold Shift

Suspension of the gold standard emphasizes that monetary maladjustments are basic factors in Great Britain's economic situation. The following is the last of three articles explaining conditions and their causes.

By H. B. ELLISTON
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Great Britain, taking heroic measures to solve its monetary situation, looks back upon the period since the World War to find that economic equilibrium has proven a will o' the wisp.

Other countries in Europe attained equilibrium by devaluating their currency. This policy in Belgium, as an example, is publicly credited by President von Zeeland of the Bank of Belgium, as the cause of the country's progress.

In Britain, however, devaluation of currency was prevented. The country was condemned to seek equilibrium through a series of industrial and budgetary struggles.

Many industries have fallen by the wayside. Others have written down their debts by the multitude of methods known in business.

In regard to national debt, bondholders have been compelled to pay gradually through an almost confiscatory tax system what in other countries was simply wiped out in one swoop. But they pay reluctantly. Therefore, the Government collects slowly.

Events Unforeseen

It is quite possible that equilibrium might have been achieved before now but for recent events in international affairs. The return to gold was predicated on two assumptions, neither of which has been realized. One was the maintenance of the pre-war self-regulation of the gold standard. In pre-war days the mechanics of the gold standard as it was operated kept gold in even distribution, mutatis mutandis. This it woes no longer. The result is that the standard which the British made such a valiant effort to restore as a world standard is now all awry. The condition of the gold standard is unquestionably an important factor in Britain's present-day problem. Indeed, two persons as wide apart in other respects as Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Winston Churchill say that it is the root of all the trouble.

The other mistaken assumption was that world prices would go up. Only by such means could the burden of the British indebtedness be made tolerable. They have gone down. Perhaps the lower price level is areally a consequence of the disturbances to the gold standard. Perhaps this is the obverse side of the same medal. Many experts of standing think so. At any rate, these lower prices have added a further increment to the burden of the British debt.

The 10 per cent fall in the price level in 1925 has not been the full extent of British deflaton. Up to September, 1929, the fall had registered 18.6 per cent. Then the drop in British prices merged with that in world prices, a depreciation which affected Great Britain equally with other countries.

Added British Burden

Thus, to the 18.6 per cent fall of British prices between 1925 and September, 1929, has been added the 30 per cent decrease in world prices to date. All gold currencies, in other words, have been growing more valuable in their command over goods. It is a commonplace to see the worst feature of this world price-fall in the debtor-creditor maladjustment. No difficulty should therefore be found in thinking of Britain's long-continuing difficulty in these terms. In Britain's case, this latest fortuitous increment to the burden of debt is simply added to a preëxisting burden brought about just as fortuitously.

What is the remedy for this deep-seated trouble in Great Britain? Clearly some measure of readjustment for the debtor-creditor disequilibrium is necessary. It could come about by the natural regulator of the price level. If prices could be put up, then some of the burden of debt would be relieved from the backs of industry and taxpayers.

An upward movement in the price level could be attained by the renewal of world investment. In the present state of political fears it is perhaps unreasonable to expect any quick recovery in international lending. But it is sometimes forgotten that precisely the same result might be achieved by an advance in home investment in the chief creditor countries, the United States and France.

If both these nations used the money in their choking vaults productively, the consequent rise in their prices would attract goods from other countries, and in this fashion the world would be able to return to work. This is what world economists mean when they say that world recovery must wait upon American recovery.

Faces New Condition

But Great Britain is now faced with a condition which probably cannot wait for the operation of these long-term remedies. Voices, chiefly in the Labor ranks, are now being raised in favor of the step that should have been taken in 1925, namely, currency devaluation by statute.

The royal committee, headed by Lord Macmillan, discusses the proposal in several places in its recent report. Its language has a cautiousness which is natural to a committee which is the lineal descendant of the Royal Commission that recommended the return to the gold standard. Nevertheless, it starts out by admitting that the 1925 step is considered to have been a mistake—at least "by some of us." Then it acknowledges unanimously that "the actual situation which was disclosed in the years following the return to gold marks that step as the beginning of a new series of difficulties for our trade and industry."

But, concludes the committee, "it by no means follows that the . . . consequences can be repaired by a reversal of policy in 1931." There is no hesitation about the rejection of such a proposal.

Committee Is Indorsed

Sober thought in Great Britain indorsed the committee's opinion. In Britain's vast operations in finance and commerce, credit is of paramount importance. One of the foundation stones of national credit, as the committee says, is the general belief that all countries will seek to maintain, so far as lies in their power, the gold value of their national currency as it has been fixed by law, "and will give legal recognition of its depreciation only when that depreciation has come about de facto."

That time was in 1925. But it has again happened. To the runs on their London deposits by foreigners there have recently been joined runs by British holders of British capital. Home capital has been escaping to the refuge of the franc and the dollar.

The strain of the Government in meeting these demands for foreign money became insupportable. In the last two months it has cost the British Government close to $1,000,000,000 to meet them. Feeling that they could no longer provide artificial props from the depleted gold of the Bank of England, the British decided to let the pound find its own level on a demand and supply basis.

The decision will have widespread consequences. It means that in order to find sterling's value in gold we must now find its relation with the currencies still linked to gold, such as the dollar.

On Monday this dropped like a plummet from its artificially supported level of $4.85 to $4 and has since rallied to $4.15.

On Post-War Basis

As in the immediate post-war period, Great Britain is on a paper standard. In consequence, though sterling prices are still the same in Great Britain, they are lower in gold dollars. For an English book, say, which costs a pound, an American now has to pay only $4.15, though on Saturday he had to pay $4.85. It stands to reason that more British books and other goods will be bought by Americans, and, conversely, fewer American books and goods will be bought by the British, because the Britisher is still being paid in pounds, and he must find more of them today than he did on Saturday to buy products in the United States.

This brings up the real upshot of the step. All fixed charges in sterling, such as contractual wages, salaries, rents, public and private debts, mortgages are automatically reduced in terms of gold. They are now $4.15 debts where formerly they were $4.85 debts.

Fixed Charges Effected

Such a reduction in costs will most effectually equilibrate the creditor topheaviness of Great Britain, reversing the situation which has pressed so hard on industry for the last 10 years. In due course salaries and wages will be readjusted on a higher level, but fixed charges, such as private and public debts, are permanently reduced, for it may be taken for granted that the Government will recognize the de facto situation, and relink the currency to gold at the level which it finds to be its natural level.

"It is not our case that industry should be sacrificed to finance." This is a sentence from the Macmillan report. Industry had come to the end of its rope of sacrifice with the addition to its costs represented by the world fall in prices, added to its own domestic price fall. In the recent political crisis toll was to be taken of labor. By the present move the sacrifice will now be shared by British creditors and correspondingly lifted from industry.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
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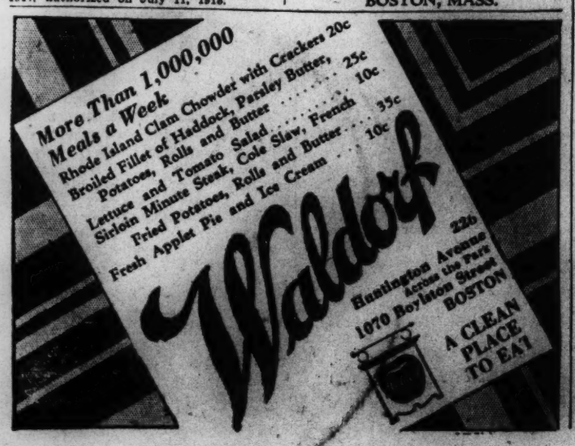
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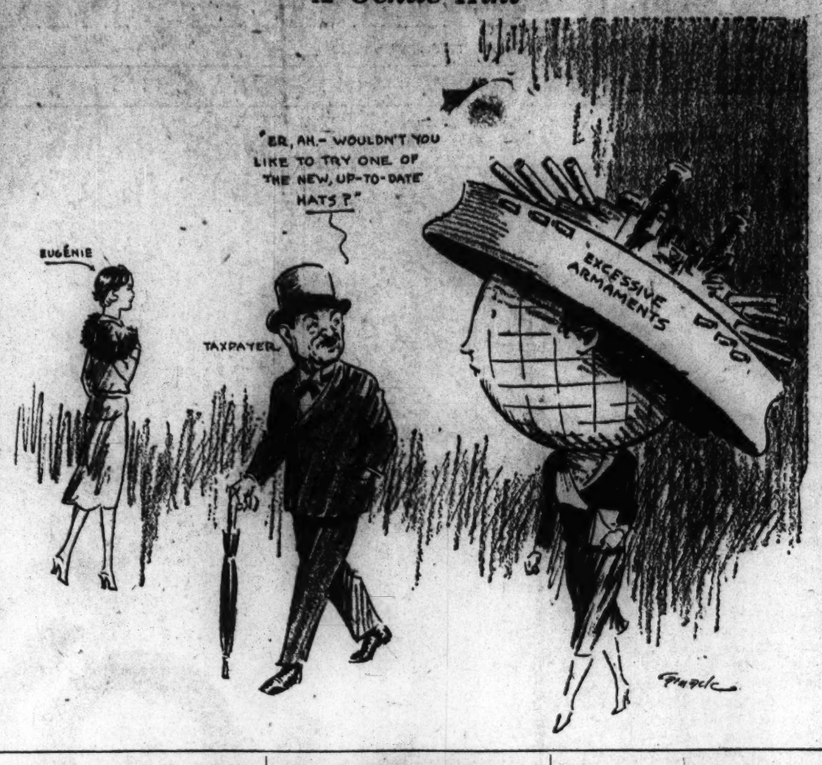

Publishing House Site to Be Cleared

All legal questions concerning the building of the new Christian Science Publishing House on the proposed site have been overcome, and the Building Department of the City of Boston has issued the necessary permits for demolition of the 47 buildings now standing on the location.

These permits provide for the removal of all the buildings on the block bounded by Massachusetts Avenue, Clearway, Dalton, Falmouth and Norway Streets in Boston, including the office building at 206 Massachusetts Avenue.

Wrecking will be commenced as soon as the necessary plans and preparations are completed.

MANITOBA WHEAT YIELDS BIG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—In a year of poor crops generally, it is cheering to note some exceptional yields in this part of the country. Farmers north of Brandon, particularly in the Forrest district, report a yield of 36 bushels of wheat to the acre. Others averaged 33 bushels, the wheat weighing 64 pounds to the bushel and grading No. 1, northern.

LOG AT RAPIDAN AWAITS LAVAL FOR ARMS TALK

(Continued from Page 1)

animosities subside, battleships will similarly drop in numbers.

Mr. Laval's tenative visit, it is believed here, will be just as important in connection with efforts to stabilize financial conditions. For such a purpose, Mr. Hoover feels that a frank face to face talk—on a Rapidan log—will do wonders.

It is no secret that Mr. Hoover and his Secretary of State see eye to eye on the importance of direct personal contacts among the heads of governments as an aid in settling international problems. It was for this very purpose that Mr. Stimson made his visit to Europe. The trip was somewhat complicated by the emergence of European financial problems begun in Germany, which have reached their climax in the English crisis and demonetization of the pound sterling since his return to the United States. But the list of Prime Ministers whom Mr. Stimson himself saw, and the additional list of visits among leaders of other states which followed in the wake of his own tour, are regarded by him as the chief success of his trip. It is even said here that the Laval visit was discussed while Mr. Stimson was abroad.

A primary problem that uniquely affects the United States and France is their joint guardianship of almost three-fourths of the world's gold. Out of some $11,000,000,000 of the yellow metal in monetary uses, the United States holds $5,000,000,000, and France $2,500,000,000.

Overnight news that United States gold stocks had declined $109,100,000 does not mean, it is pointed out, that this gold has been moved from the country. It means simply that some European power has established a credit here of that amount, and that the yellow metal has been set aside or "earmarked." Presumably the nation is Holland, Switzerland or France, which are all to some degree affected by gold demands in Europe.

It is pointed out that with the temporary withdrawal of London, New York, and to some extent Paris, have become increasingly prominent as the world's monetary and credit centers and that mutual problems might well be discussed.

French and American statesmen have taken the view that the admittedly unsatisfactory distribution of gold is due to business conditions. On the other hand, some British writers have asserted that Americans particularly are to blame, because they had "sterilized" gold, namely, separated it from the normal credit structure which it should be supporting. From England has come the principal demand for a world gold conference.

By a coincidence, it is England which chiefly objects to the growing demand among United States senators from silver states, for a world silver conference. The proposal for such a conference might be discussed at the Rapidan.

The gold problem and all its related problems, including international debts, reparations and the like, and also the naval matters will be discussed by Mr. Hoover and Prime Minister Laval, very likely, on a Rapidan log. The subject of an extension of the debt holiday will come up. It is an open secret that the Administration blames the partial failure of its initial proposal for such a holiday to restore world confidence on the 10-day French delay in ratifying the measure.

Any further initiative of the matter, it is believed, must come from a European source. It is learned on excellent authority here that the Administration feels the move should come from Germany itself, if it comes at all, with a direct request for a longer payment interval, which Germany is entitled to make under its treaties. Such an application from abroad would leave the United States in a technically advantageous position, for it would be better able to separate the questions of war debts and reparations, if it should so desire.

These are only some of the matters that the Rapidan log may hear discussed in the brisk air of the Virginia mountains. There would even be room for interpreters on an adjacent log.

Transatlantic Cable And Radio Calls 'Boom'

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—In two days, the unsettlement and international interest attendant on the British financial situation have resulted in a 20 to 25 per cent jump in the volume of transatlantic messages handled by Western Union. An increase of more than 20 per cent in all types of messages handled was reported by Postal, while this company's press business increased more than 40 per cent.

Transatlantic telephone calls set an all-time record for non-holiday traffic Monday. There were 162, only three fewer than the record set last Christmas.

Despite the drop in sterling no change in rates was announced by any of the companies, although officials of at least one of them were understood to be studying the situation.

Customers in England pay for their westbound messages in sterling, but all things considered the resultant effect on receipts was considered rather unimportant, an official of the Western Union indicated.

He pointed out that the volume of messages has increased, that the eastbound volume is greater than the westbound, that the company's lines run to all of Europe, not merely to England, and that the concern has commitments in England payable in sterling, such as salaries and other expenses. These payments would tend to balance the effect on receipts of the drop in sterling, he said.

DEBATE LIMIT PUSHES ACTION IN COMMONS

British House Moves Toward Passage of Economy Measures

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 23—Enforcement from Oct. 1, of the proposed cuts and new taxes, has been assured by passage in the Commons yesterday of the "guillotine" motion, imposing severe time limits upon debates on necessary preliminary legislation now in the course of being put through. Mr. Stanley Baldwin, who is acting as Prime Minister during Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's absence from London for a few days of rest, said this speeding up is essential, as otherwise the new budget balance would be upset. Labor opposition protested but was overruled by a 283-to-216 vote.

Suspension of gold payments by Denmark, meanwhile, has emphasized the possibility of a similar movement becoming widespread in Europe. Such a movement is so liable to develop into a race to see which country could get the maximum benefit for its exports, by depreciating its currency, that increased attention is being directed here to the need for international action to prevent such a happening.

The view is held in responsible circles that results of the crisis may change the opinion among those powers which have hitherto opposed the scheme long favored by the British Government. This scheme is for an international conference to strike at the root of the matter by securing more equal distribution of the world's gold. The Cabinet, the Monitor learns, attaches immense importance to this and the Bank of England is to continue its efforts to promote coöperation among financial interests.

It is generally agreed that next in importance to this question is that of restoring the trade balance. An acute controversy has arisen as to how this is to be done. A large body of conservative opinion demands an immediate appeal to the electorate to enable introduction of tariffs, heavier than any to which the Cabinet in its present form would be likely to agree. Plans have reached an advanced stage for forcing such an election upon the government, preferably in the last week of October. The chief Conservative Party organs here have thrown themselves completely into the agitation. Mr. MacDonald has been invited to lead the movement and his decision upon the question whether he will do so is expected soon.

Formidable forces, however, are arrayed against the project. A battery of free trade organs denounces it daily. Financial, as distinct from industrial interests, regard it as highly dangerous to British credit. Sir Josiah Stamp, one of the most influential Bank of England directors, said yesterday that people abroad who know nothing of the English political system, would speculate upon which party was going to win, and in this speculation the pound might suffer. Liberals are divided, and if the project goes through some, but not all, of this party's representatives in the National Government are expected to withdraw to form an opposition block with that portion of the Labor Party which follows Mr. Arthur Henderson's lead.

Mr. David Lloyd George and Sir Herbert Samuel are named as probable heads of this movement. Sir John Simon, on the other hand, represents those Liberals who are counted upon to support the protectionist Government.

Syndicalists Cause Uprisings in Spain

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Sept. 23 — Concerted action by Syndicalists in various rural districts in the Province of Toledo has resulted in a clash between peasants and the civil guard, with five fatalities and five wounded. Field workers planned to attack houses of wealthy proprietors in the village of Corral de Almaguer, and a large mob gathered for the purpose.

Meanwhile, despite recent denunciation by Señor Angel Pestana, Syndicalist leader, of revolutionary violence, outbreaks continue to occur in districts hitherto quiet and far from the main field of action in Andalusia. In Barcelona a movement is on foot for Syndicalists to depart from the anarchy theory, and take an active part in the affairs of government with a view to obtaining control. This would have the effect almost of transforming the Syndicalist movement into a Communistic one.

In this connection visas are now required on passports from all persons living in countries adjacent to Russia. The new rule has given rise to a strong protest from Germany on the grounds of discrimination, seeing that nationals of other countries still are free to come to Spain without a consular visa.

CHINA SENDS GOLD

SHANGHAI, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Central Bank of China today shipped to America gold worth $2,600,000 in American dollars on the liner President Taft, which left Shanghai bound for Seattle.

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Opening Week!

FERDINAND'S NEW CAMBRIDGE STORE

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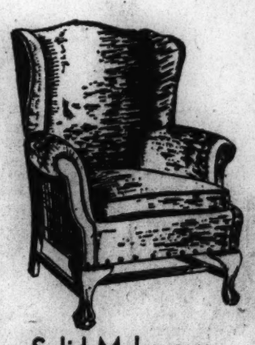

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Twenty Grand is the answer, ladies! It has the classic air of all good fashions. It has the cachet that only beautiful quality and careful workmanship can give. "Loving hands" moulded that *crown*, an artist proportioned that *brim*, someone with the capacity for infinite pains chose exactly that width of *grosgrain* and blended it so perfectly with the felt.

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DRY CRUSADERS 'INVADE' OREGON ON COAST TOUR

Landrith Tells of Defeat of Many Wet Attempts to Weaken Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., Sept. 23—The Allied Campaigners, speaking team for the Allied Forces for Prohibition, invaded Oregon last night when they opened a three-day campaign here in support of the Eighteenth Amendment and law enforcement. Generous audiences attended the opening sessions in the City Library auditorium.

The campaign team here for the first day was comprised of Mr. Grant M. Hudson of Michigan, the Rev. Dr. Ira Landrith and Mr. Robert C. Ropp, chairman of Allied Youth. The speakers came here from Sacramento, Calif., and will go from here to Eugene, Ore.

Prohibition is here to stay, Dr. Landrith declared. "We got rid of the whole vicious business when it was protected by the flag, defended by the Government and promoted by politics. We should be able to keep it out of the land now that the Federal Government is our ally and not our foe and that the women of America have the ballot."

Dr. Landrith pointed out that whereas 43 state legislatures in 1931 considered 102 bills to weaken or defeat the prohibition law, only 10 were adopted and these in already wet states.

Mr. Hudson disputed the theory that Canada has found the solution of the liquor problem. He cited figures which revealed that liquor-law violations and liquor consumption have increased tremendously in Canada since the government sale plan was adopted in 1923.

Mr. Ropp described prohibition as a disciplinary measure which gives excellence as its reward. Young people, he said, are willing to pay the price and in this crusade are teaching the world to pay the price. A youth banquet was held under Mr. Ropp's direction, and an Allied Youth Council organized.

Hundreds Join Forces Of Dry Law Supporters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 23—Conferences of the Allied Campaigners which started here Sunday came to an end last night with hundreds of names added to the list of dry advocates.

A return tour is planned for the spring during which Berkeley, San Francisco, San Diego, Long Beach and other California cities will be visited, it was announced.

In a concluding address the Rev. Daniel A. Poling, president of the organization, declared that prohibition did not establish the speakeasy but that it uncovered the speakeasy, and he supported his statement with convincing figures.

"In 1916," he revealed, "the New York excise department reported a total of 24,339 liquor licenses; for the same year the United States Brewers Association yearbook carried a total of 30,638 liquor retailers. The difference is 6299, every one of these a speakeasy. In addition to these places of illicit sales there were thousands of unrecorded illicit wine and beer rooms."

Mr. Oliver W. Stewart, widely known prohibition speaker, declared that the greatest danger of the old-time saloon was not the poverty and degradation that it entailed, although "that was bad enough," but the worst threat was that it furnished the purchasable vote which was underneath all political corruption.

MAJOR INDUSTRIES REDUCE PAY SCALE BY 10 PER CENT

(Continued from Page 1)

saving to United States Steel for the full year, at present reduced capacity, will amount to about $30,000,000, the saving to Bethlehem, which employs between 100,000 and 135,000 men, would be in the neighborhood of $15,000,000 a year.

In making the announcement for General Motors, Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., its president, said that the purpose of the cut was "to establish a new base of salaries in line with the standards of values now existing and in harmony with the reduced cost of living." Salaries up to $3000 were cut 10 per cent; from $3001 to $10,000 12½ per cent; from $10,001 to $20,000, 15 per cent, and from $20,001 to $50,000 20 per cent.

Mr. F. B. Davis, president of United States Rubber, in making announcement of the five-day week, said that as business improved the company would take on more employees, but that for some time no one would be allowed to work more than five days in the week.

Information received here tells the story of further wage cutting throughout the country by other large companies. Among these is the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh, one of the largest independent steel companies in the country, employing about 20,000 men, which has announced wage reductions of 10 per cent.

Other companies reporting wage cuts are Goodrich Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, General Refractories Company of Philadelphia and Colorado Fuel and Iron of Denver, Colo. All announce 10 per cent reductions. Workers in Ohio and Pennsylvania plan a huge mass meeting in Pittsburgh next Sunday, to protest cuts in the steel industry.

The Pepperell Manufacturing Company of Biddeford, Me., announces a reduction of 10 per cent in salaries and wages.

Commenting upon the action of the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. John P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York and vicinity, said that the wage cuts certainly would retard the return of prosperity.

"I hope it will not tend to stimulate the growth of radicalism, although it looks to me as though this very thing were the object of the move," Mr. Ryan said. "It is a great pity that those from whom the nation expects business leadership should be the very ones to violate a principle so fundamental as that of maintenance of wage standards. I am sure that the move will bring with it its own punishment."

Mr. Hugh Frayne, New York representative of the American Federation of Labor, said: "All that this move of the United States Steel Corporation will accomplish will be to cause a 10 per cent reduction in the purchasing power of the workers, not only in the steel industry but in other industries which may choose to follow its example."

Copper Wages Cut

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 23 (AP)—A wage reduction of 9.1 per cent, affecting upward of 10,000 copper mine laborers in Arizona, will become effective Oct. 1. Notices of the reduction, which brings wages back to $4.50 day for miners and $4 a day for muckers, the base rate of May 1, 1921, were posted yesterday at the major mines.

Vancouver Cuts Hours

VANCOUVER, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Civic Board Works today ordered introduction of the five-day week of 40 hours for city contract workers.

I. C. C. Dismisses Florida Complaint

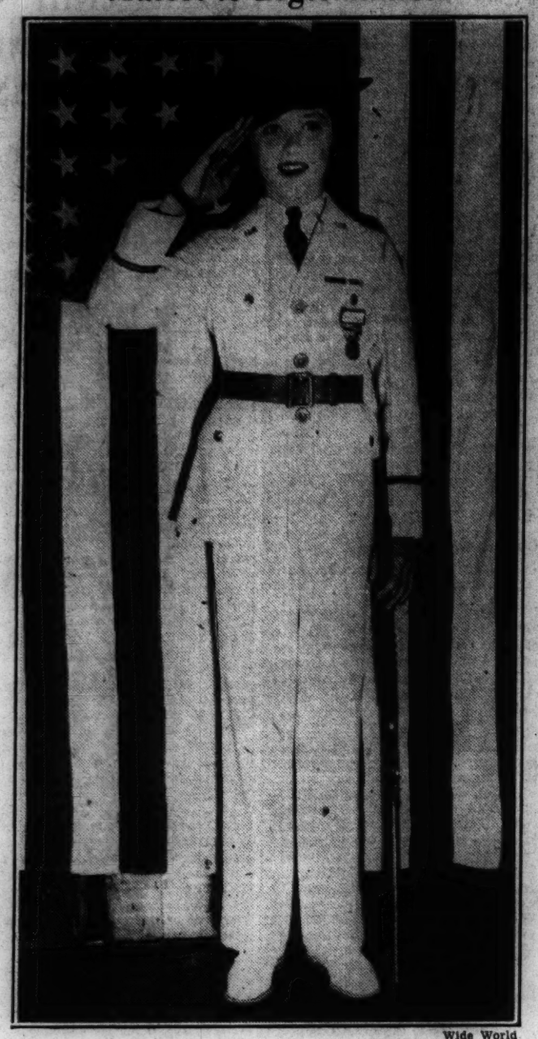
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today dismissed the complaint of southern fruit distributors against freight rates on citrus fruit in carloads from Florida to a group of states east of the Mississippi River.

The complaint contended that carload rates on grapefruit, oranges and tangerines from Florida to 21 states, including Connecticut and Massachusetts were discriminatory in favor of shippers from other states.

In concluding the opinion, the Commission said that "as compared with the rates from California of $1.55 to points west of New England territory and $1.58 to New England territory the rates from Florida to official territory range from 84 cents to $1.36.

"Obviously Florida oranges can be delivered to all markets east of the Mississippi River at lower freight rates than from California," it said. "The record indicates that notwithstanding the higher transportation cost to eastern markets and the higher prices of the fruit, the demand for California oranges exceeds that for Florida oranges, but it does not indicate that this difference in demand is a result of any preferential rates."

Mascot to Legionnaires



Wide World

"BABE" BROWN OF MICHIGAN

Legion Chiefs Selected the Youthful Daughter of a Detroit War Veteran for Honored Post at Convention.

LEGION HEADS HOPE TO AVOID DRY LAW SPLIT

(Continued from Page 1)

has been a political football for a decade, and to bring such an issue into our organization would result in a split of our forces."

A $10,000,000 Convention

One who has not seen the former service men in an annual convention can hardly appreciate its tremendous influence as a unit, which leaders would not have divided at any cost. With a bona fide membership of more than 1,000,000, it is able to send from 100,000 to 150,000 comrades to a convention, even in slack times.

Accepting the Detroit convention bureau's analysis of how much money a convention delegate spends, it has been shown that each guest will make an outlay averaging $100. Many spend a great deal more, while others spend less, as in the instance of a mother and Legionnaire son who hiked here from Denver.

One "buddy" came in on roller skates from South Carolina. Visitors arrived in every conceivable kind of conveyance, some in wheezing flivvers, on horseback, in airplanes, luxuriant compartment cars and limousines. If each spends $100 it is readily computed that the thirteenth annual meeting is a $10,000,000 convention and this does not take into account the vast total spent on equipage and other incidentals.

It is estimated 1,000,000 persons saw the parade. They were perched on monuments, poles, roofs of buildings and every ledge along the line of march. There were also 40,000 grandstand seats, for which an admission of $3 was charged. They were all filled, and the money is to go to help defray the American Legion Corporation's expenses.

While the town is overflowing, the pressure is somewhat relieved by the fact that an estimated 18,000 of the veterans are in quarters across the river in the Canadian cities of Windsor, Sandwich and Walkerville.

PRAGUE BANK RATE UP

Prague, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 22 (AP)—The National Bank today raised its discount rate from 5 to 6½ per cent.

INDIAN BUREAU URGES SCHOOLS TO BE LIBERAL

Admission of Youths Who Might Compete in Labor Market Is Stressed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—The unemployment situation has compelled the Indian bureau to liberalize its eligibility requirements for Indian boarding schools.

In a letter to all superintendents of Indian schools, Dr. W. Carson Ryan Jr., director of education for the bureau, has issued directions stating that practically all eligibles who apply shall be admitted to schools, even though it means overcrowding. He especially stressed the desirability of admitting youths who might compete in the labor market rather than large numbers of young children.

"Heretofore," he wrote, "we have rightly been discriminating in our attitude toward the application of youth to our boarding schools, especially in those of our schools where conditions are crowded. I believe we shall have to reverse our policy and admit practically all eligibles who apply and be more liberal in our interpretation of eligibles, even though it means overcrowding, in order that we may hold these youths out of the competition with labor in the present emergency.

"This is believed to be much better than taking in large numbers of young children, a policy that has been urged upon us recently because of unemployment and bad financial conditions generally. To take older boys and girls, who would otherwise be competing in the labor market, does not have the same disastrous social effects that taking children does. In some instances we may even be able to help fathers of children by removing younger men and women who would otherwise be competing with them for employment."

Dr. Ryan cautioned superintendents not to overlook the following obligations:

1. To make surer than ever that young Indian men and women are given training that will really fit them for their future needs as workers.

2. To accomplish this, regardless of any "preconceived notions about the sacredness of the old school program and organization."

3. To connect up the idea of labor and education, trying every means possible to have students work for their education.

"Heads of our schools who have been interested in a 'pay for work' scheme as opposed to the present program should find the situation today a particularly good one in which to try out their ideas," Dr. Ryan said, adding that "the risk of inculcating dependence, always a serious one in the Indian work, is especially bad under the present conditions, and every experiment in developing responsibility for earning and spending wisely will be vigorously encouraged."

Ukrainian Amity Sought by Poland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Although there has been some recrudescence of unrest in eastern Galicia following the murder of Mr. Thaddeus Holowko, president of the Government Party Club here, the disturbances have been few, and thoughtful Poles are hoping that the work of bridging the gulf between the two peoples, which Mr. Holowko was engaged in at the moment of his passing, will continue.

Meanwhile widespread attention has been directed to an article written by Mr. Holowko, in which he stresses the historical bonds which unite the Poles and Ukrainians. He points out that the Polish population has lived among the Ukrainians of eastern Galicia for centuries.

Mr. Holowko concludes by calling upon responsible Ukrainians not to allow inexperienced youths to commit acts the results of which are calculated to inflame the young generation and bring no advantage.

"We must praise the voices which have already been raised in warning," Mr. Holowko says. "But those who consider they are the leaders of the community should, beside warning, show the youth a straight road to the future."

9 out of 10

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ROLE OF PRINCES CAUSES DIVISION AT ROUND TABLE

Question of Seat Quotas Proves Big Issue for Delegates

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 23—Sharp divisions of opinion as to the representation of the Princes in India's proposed new Legislatures were revealed at a meeting of the Federal Structure Committee of the round table conference at St. James's Palace today.

It was shown that the Princes themselves are by no means unanimous as to their dmands, while the delegates from British India patiently took the line that the Princes are asking too much in the way of seat allotments.

The significance of the problem between the two groups was emphasized in the very terms used during the debate when references to gun salutes to which Princes are entitled contrasted with the democratic policies being urged by the other side—features which show difficulties involved in endeavoring to bring about what Mahatma Gandhi has called a "blending of autocracy and democracy."

The Prince's claims to representation were made cleancut by the Maharaja of Bikaner who held that their states should have 50 per cent representation in the upper house and 33 1-3 per cent in the lower. The Maharaja's proposal is that those states which do not join the federation should have their seat allotments held by those who do, with the right to secure their quota of seats when they agree to amalgamate.

Would Form Strong Bloc

To this demand Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy declared if the states insist on 50 per cent representation in the Upper House, British India will not be satisfied. In this regard political observers cite the fact that with the Muhammadans having special representation in the legislatures, the Princes and Muhammadans combined will constitute a strong bloc. At the same time widely divergent views were held as to the number of seats which the respective chambers should have. For the Lower Chamber figures range from 250 to 600, while in the Upper House the seats suggested lie between 100 and 400. Some British Indian delegates claim that filling of these seats should be carried out on a population basis, while Sir Mirza Muhammad Ismail, Muhammadan delegate, recommends the appointment of a special committee to deal with state representation, placing the obligation on the British Government to make the decision.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, speaking for the British delegation, said as the purpose of the federation was to bring together two separate interests, he thought that the princes' representation should be strong enough to protect their position, no matter how many princes might join.

He recommended a 30 per cent basis of representation for the princes in the Lower House and between 40 and 50 per cent in the Upper House. His opinion was that the Upper House should not have more than 200 members and the Lower not more than 350 as he was apprehensive that chambers composed of larger numbers would be unmanageable in carrying out the explicit federal duties assigned to them.

This tendency to place important decisions on the British is a typically Indian one. Similar action was sought by many Indians in respect to the Hindu-Moslem controversy, and the attitude indicates that much distrust still exists among Indians themselves as to the important issues bearing on the new Constitution.

Gandhi Opposes Action

Intervening in the Federal Structure Committee's discussion here yesterday, Mahatma Gandhi protested against the manner wherein the Government of India had come to a decision regarding the rupee and gold standard.

He was "pained" that the decision to tie the rupee to the sterling had been "taken over the heads of the Indian Legislature" and this action was in his view a striking proof of the unbending attitude of the Government of India toward Indian self-expression.

It is pointed out in political quarters here, however, that the British Government's procedure in India was similar to that carried out in Britain. The Cabinet made its decision on the gold question and informed Parliament later—a method which the Government of India adopted.

SILVER'S USE IN MONETARY PLAN URGED

(Continued from Page 1)

abundantly justified the commission's apprehensions.

"China," he said, "where silver has been used as the store of value for 4000 years, has lost 50 per cent of the stored wealth which it had a few years ago. Similarly in India, where the only property women are entitled to hold is in the form of personal ornaments, nearly always silver, the volume of the people's savings has been vastly depleted. The effect upon the spending power of these great aggregations of population in China and India is witnessed today in the decline of orders in manufacturing establishments, both in Britain and America.

Moment Propitious

"The comparatively small sum of £15,000,000, which the various governments have realized by the sale of silver, has been obtained at a vast cost to the trade of the world, and that position could be retrieved by a relatively small expenditure if concerted action could be obtained." He said he believed the moment propitious for such action, although Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had stated that the plan of an international discussion on gold had been discouraged.

In regard to silver, the United States Senate, at the beginning of the year, passed a resolution asking the President to call a silver conference, Sir Robert added.

Mr. Amery supporting Sir Robert, said "a very small increase in the price of silver would alter the whole outlook of the world."

A resolution, passed unanimously, said: "This meeting states its conviction that raising the price of silver and its restoration to a place in the world's monetary system offer the quickest and most effective remedy for the present disastrous fall in prices, and expresses the hope that the governments principally concerned will at the earliest possible moment confer with this object in view."

With a view to revalorizing silver, a plan to establish a definite alloy standard of gold and silver instead of the present gold standard, is put forward in today's Financial Times by Mr. Holger Koeford, economist of the Norwegian Bankers' Association. Mr. Koeford proposes to proportion gold and silver in an alloy to be fixed in relation to the past production of the two metals over a period of years.

"Central banks should then be compelled by law to purchase or sell this alloy," he says, "in the same way as they now buy or sell gold, with the same ultimate effects on the volume of credit and note circulation." Only this alloy would be the legal standard of currency, Mr. Koeford adds. He points out first that the effect of establishing a new alloy standard would be that central banks would have to purchase silver to bring about the necessary relation between silver and gold in their currency reserves, thus sending up the price of this metal.

The plan, he says, would involve international consultations before it could be brought into force. He proposes that the Bank for International Settlements at Basel be asked how the change could be effected with the minimum of disturbance.

Hearing India's Case for Independence

Wide World

FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE MEETS AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE. Lord Sankey Is in the Chair. At His Left Is Mahatma Gandhi and Next to Him Pandit Malavia. On Lord Sankey's Right Are Lord Peel and Sir Samuel Hoare.

Talks on Rupee Action Barred in Simla Assembly By Order of Willingdon

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India, Sept. 23—Lord Willingdon, using the powers vested in his office as Viceroy of India, yesterday prohibited discussion in the Legislative Assembly on the British Government's action linking the rupee with the pound.

A statement by Sir Samuel Hoare to the Federal Structure Committee in London, on the Government's policy concerning the rupee, stirred up the opposition of the Nationalists and Independents, who stood up en masse to give support to Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, when he moved adjournment of the House to discuss the exchange ratio. Sir George Schuster, Finance Minister, pleaded vainly that neither side of the House was fully conversant with the situation, that he already proposed an early statement, and that the discussion was not in the public interest.

Sir Cowasjee, however, persisted, and his supporters were so numerous that the President fixed 16 hours for the discussion. When the House resumed, however, the President read out the Viceroy's ruling disallowing the discussion—an announcement which was met with complete silence.

The Opposition is revealing considerable resentment to the fact, that while Sir George was unable to inform the House whether the rupee would be linked with sterling, Sir Samuel was making a statement to that effect in London. A large element of the Nationalists clearly apprehended that Whitehall may utilize India's substantial reserves to bolster up British credit, but opinion generally approves the British Government's policy of tying the rupee to the pound.

Meanwhile, the Government of India has issued instructions closing all banks today and tomorrow. Leading bankers maintain when the embargo on transactions is lifted there will be considerable flight of capital from India.

Paris Pleased With Talk By Lord Reading, Lauding French and American Aid

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 23—Paris is pleased with the statement by the Marquis of Reading, British Foreign Minister, to foreign press correspondents yesterday. His tribute to the sympathy and willing coöperation of the French and American Governments and financiers, when informed in advance that the British Government contemplated a temporary abandonment of the gold standard, receives prominent mention in the press.

Lord Reading's statement that the French Government and the Bank of France were not responsible for placing the British Government in the critical situation, is applauded here. Incidentally, his account of developments leading up to the important change in the financial policy, has served to controvert a statement which appeared in several Paris newspapers to the effect that France had offered new advances to England, but that New York bankers had refused, and thus precipiated abandonment of the gold standard.

Much admiration is expressed for the calmness and assurance with which the British public has accepted the Government's important step. Events seem to have proved it can have little influence on France except indirectly, by enabling British industry to offer a more strenuous competition in various markets.

Considerable attention was directed in Paris yesterday to the fluctuations of the lira, which, with a parity of 134.34, opened on the Bourse at 129, fell to 126, and closed at 130. This is interpreted as showing the effect which, what is called the "drama of the pound," may have on European currencies in general.

Great interest is shown in the level at which the pound may eventually be stabilized.

Roumania 'Impregnable'

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Sept. 23—Roumanian currency is impregnable and the stock of pounds at the National Bank will be offset by the reduced value of the coupons payable at London, if sterling depreciates, according to Mr. Constantine Argetoian, Finance Minister. He contemplates an intense export campaign so as to increase the gold reserve which already is above the legal minimum. Next year's budget, he declared, will be only 25,000,000,000 lei against 37 last year.

British Tourists Return

PARIS, Sept. 28 (AP)—Many British visitors to Paris, Biarritz and the Riviera, receiving 20 francs less for their pounds, are returning home. The trains to London are crowded and airplanes have large waiting lists.

EVENTS TONIGHT

National Metal Exposition, Commonwealth Pier, until 10, through Sept. 25.

National Metal Congress: Dinners and meetings, Hotel Statler and Copley-Plaza Hotel, evening.

Boston Society of Civil Engineers: Supper and meeting, address, "The Work of the Watertown Arsenal," by Col. Tracy C. Dickson, Tremont Temple, 6.

New England Photographers' Association: Annual banquet in connection with convention, Hotel Bradford, 7.

Theaters

Lyric—"The Mikado," 8:15.
Shubert—"Meet My Sister," 8:15.
Colonial—"The Mikado," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Marriage Incorporated," German film.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League: Annual convention, meetings 9:30 and 2, New Ocean House, Swampscott.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Treasures of the Museum, Miss Adlow, 11.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Plymouth Motor Car Company, Georgian Room. Luncheon, Lions Club, Parlor C.

National Metal Congress: Meetings and luncheons, Hotel Statler and Copley-Plaza Hotel, all day.

National Metal Exposition, Commonwealth Pier, 12 to 10 p. m., through Sept. 25.

New England Photographers' Association: Last day of convention, Hotel Bradford.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily, week days from 10 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. American water colors, including examples by John Marin, John Whorf, Charles Hopkinson, Marion Monks Chase, Maurice Prendergast, Preston Dickinson, Charles Burchfield and Edward Hopper. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Summer exhibit of paintings miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Color prints of "English Hunting Countries," by Lionel Edwards. Through month of September.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Drawings by Robert Austin. Through Oct. 5.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by Frank W. Benson, Edmund Blampied, Arthur Briscoe and others. Through September.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

CHICAGO LIFTS SHORT SELLING BAN

CHICAGO, Sept. 23—The Chicago Stock Exchange has rescinded its recent order which banned short selling.

Fire Damage Less In Protected Area

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Forest fires in the United States last year burned over 52,266,460 acres, with a loss of $65,968,350.

The Forest Service gave these figures today and said organized protection proved its effectiveness by keeping down fire losses on protected areas to 5,809,320 acres, as compared with 46,457,140 acres destroyed on unprotected lands.

The total number of fires last year was 190,980, of which 70,832 occurred on protected forests.

Careless smokers were blamed for causing 17,460, or more than 20 per cent, of all fires on the protected areas.

The service listed 607,920,930 acres in the country in need of protection.

CONNECTICUT FIRM AWARDED ROAD JOB

By the award to A. I. Savin Company of Hartford, Conn., of a $412,145.35 contract for road and bridge construction in eastern Massachusetts, yesterday, a departure was made from the procedure heretofore stressed by the Department of Public Works of giving preference to Massachusetts concerns.

The Savin Company was the lowest bidder for construction calling for 11,223 feet of reinforced concrete highway and erection of three bridges between Worcester and Millbury. Second lowest bidder was P. J. Holland Company, a Massachusetts firm.

TAX RATE RAISED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 23 (AP)—New Hampshire's average property tax rate for 1931 was $2.90 on $100 valuation, as compared with $2.84 in 1930, the state tax commission announced today.

The increase was accounted for partly by declining valuations, but principally by increased cost of government. The total valuation in the State this year was $623,381,852, as compared to $625,443,444 in 1930.

NAUTICAL TESTS TAKEN BY 135 BOYS

Preliminary examinations for entrance to the Massachusetts nautical schoolship Nantucket, which offers a two-year course in navigation and marine engineering and fits its graduates for duty as junior officers in the American merchant marine, attracted 135 boys from all parts of the State on board the Nantucket at the Boston Navy Yard today. There are less than 30 openings to fill.

The examinations will be continued tomorrow and be followed by others on Friday. The Nantucket makes an annual foreign cruise every summer and gives the cadets practical experience in all phases of sea faring.

Favorable Balance In Argentine Trade

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 23 (By U. P.)— Argentina's foreign trade for the first eight months of 1931 showed a decrease of 15.3 per cent as compared with the same period of 1930, according to a report of the Minister of Finance made public yesterday.

However, Argentina's foreign trade for this period shows a favorable balance of 57,359,000 gold pesos, as compared with an unfavorable balance of 65,394,000 gold pesos last year, or a total improvement of approximately $73,651,000 in the nation's trade situation.

Exports for the first eight months of this year totaled in value 428,796,000 gold pesos as compared with 439,470,000 last year. Imports were 371,437,000 gold pesos compared with 504,864,000 in the same eight months of 1930.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and somewhat cooler tonight and Thursday, possibly with showers tonight; moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy with probably local showers tonight and Thursday; cooler in the southwest portion tonight.

Other New England States: Mostly cloudy and somewhat cooler, probably with local showers tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate winds, mostly west and northwest, and mostly overcast weather with probably local showers tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Sept.23	Max. Sept. 22		8 a.m. Sept.23	Max. Sept. 22
Atlantic City	76	86	Nantucket	70	74
Bismarck	38	54	New Orleans	80	92
Boston	72	92	New York	70	90
Buffalo	68	80	Norfolk, Va.	76	94
Calgary	28		North Platte	50	66
Charleston	78	88	Philadelphia	76	94
Chicago	70	82	Phoenix, Ariz.	74	96
Cincinnati	70	92	Pittsburgh	70	88
Denver	42	60	Portland, Me.	64	78
Eastport, Me.	52	56	Raleigh	78	94
Hatteras	82	88	St. Louis	68	88
Helena, Mont.	32	42	St. Paul	52	72
Huron, S. D.	42	64	Salt Lake City	52	58
Jacksonville	78	86	San Francisco	56	66
Kansas City	68	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	58	72
Key West	78	86	Seattle	52	66
Los Angeles	64	82	Tampa	78	90
Memphis	78	92	Washington	78	98
Miami, Fla.	80	82	Wichita, Kan.	70	88
Montreal	60	74	Williston	36	52

Honolulu, T. H., 7 p. m. Sept. 22, 78; max. 82

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 10:15 p. m., Thursday 10:45 a. m.
Height of tides 9 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:11 p. m.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Edisonians: concert orchestra.
5:30 Noble's Round Table.
6:00 "Captain Bailey's Crew."
6:30 Old Painter; announcements; news; barometer.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Harold Hurley, tenor.
7:10 Piano soloist.
7:15 "The Mixers," male quartet.
7:30 NBC, Frigidaireans: Ray Perkins; Landt Trio and White.
7:45 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
8:00 NBC, Southernaires Quartet, Negro voices.
8:15 Popular orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Mobiloil Concert: Gladys Rice, soprano; male chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Halsey Stuart's "Old Counsellor"; concert orchestra; Charles Couchman, speaker.
9:30 NBC, Palmolive Hour: Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Revelers Quartet; Cameo Trio, female voices; orchestra, direction of Erno Rapee.
10:30 NBC, Dr. Frank M. Chapman, ornithologist; James Melton, tenor; string dance orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:30 NBC, Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Chats With Peggy Winthrop."
5:15 Scores: "Twilight Melodies."
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 The Success Reporter.
6:00 Time; weather; sports; temperature.
6:02 Ronnie and Van, popular vocal.
6:16 Penta Tango Troubadors.
6:30 Mars Rocket Hour.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Wolverine Serenaders; piano duo.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 NBC, "Believe It or Not" Ripley.
8:00 Sapolin Speedsters.
8:15 Wallie Brown and Carron Sisters.
8:30 Ginger Boys; male trio.
8:45 Down on the Farm.
9:00 NBC, Presentation of Valor Medal to Fritz Larsen, wireless operator, from Radio Show.
9:30 NBC, Marcella Shields; Walter Scanlon; Billy Murray.
10:00 Spiritual Singers.
10:15 Male quartet.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Carlo Le Mar; orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
12:20 a. m.—Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 The Song Shop.
5:45 "Al" Grennon, tenor; orchestra.
6:00 "Classic Cameos," Edward Jardon, tenor; string orchestra.
6:15 "Sweet and Low": Helen Barr, soprano.
6:30 Miss Lee La May, "hairitonette."
6:45 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Limit Orchestra; Julius Tannen, monologist; Frank Parker, tenor.
7:30 CBS, Miller and Lyles, Negro comedy team.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers: comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Gold Medal Organist; Wheatled Quartet.
9:30 CBS, Serial Mystery Story.
10:00 CBS, Theo Karle, tenor; male quartet; orchestra.
10:15 CBS, "Cafe Budapesth": Szpiro orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Savino Tone Pictures.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital, Stanley Schulte.
11:30 Johnny Hamp's Kentucky Serenaders.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's broadcast.
5:45 Musical program.
6:00 "Old Foger's Sunshine."
6:15 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Evening Musicale."
7:15 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:30 "Etchings in Music."
8:00 "Songs We Love to Hear."
8:15 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Asbury Park Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor."
5:45 CBS, "The Jolly Juggler."
6:00 CBS, "Going to Press": "How a Radio Editor Gets That Way."
6:15 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
6:30 Baseball scores; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash, comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; orchestra.
7:15 Limerick Program.
7:30 Voice and piano.
7:45 Hasting's Irish Minstrels.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Voice, violin and piano.
8:30 Yankee Network Drama.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Johnny Hamp's Kentucky Serenaders.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, "Street Singer": voice and accordion.
11:15 CBS, "Red" Nichols and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Jack Pettis and his orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Womens' Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC, programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Artists Recital.
2:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—CBS programs.

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Transamerica Relinquishes Control Of Nation-Wide Bank Holdings

(Continued from Page 1)

Transamerica voted to omit the quarterly dividend payment in October. For the initial quarter of 1931, 50 cents a share was paid, and for the second quarter 10 cents.

Mr. Walker made another announcement of importance yesterday in the statement that Mr. Lynn P. Talley, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, would resign his present post to serve as chairman of the board of the Bank of American National Trust and Savings Association of California.

"In my opinion," Mr. Walker said, "the most significant items of policy outlined by the board's letter to stockholders are these:

"1. That our bank holdings shall not be majority or controlling interests, but shall be limited to minority positions.

"2. That the affiliated companies dealing in securities be separated from the banks.

"3. That the corporate assets be reckoned upon a most conservative basis without allowance for good will, and

"4. That these new policies shall involve no hasty nor precipitate action but instead shall represent ultimate objectives, to be approached gradually and deliberately."

Nineteen directors were dropped from the board along with the Giannini's. The eight new members of the board are: Mr. Frederic W. Allen, Mr. Charles E. Cotting and Mr. George Murnane, all of Lee, Higginson & Co.; Mr. Frederic C. Dumaine, president of Amoskeag Company; Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer, president of Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal; Mr. Charles W. Nash, president of Nash Motors; Mr. Roland L. Redmond of Carter, Mr. Ledyard in Milburn, and Mr. Fred W. Sargent, president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23 (AP)—His hope of having a nation-wide chain of banks shattered by severance of his official connection with Transamerica Corporation and the organization's change in policy, Mr. A. P. Giannini said today he would retain his stock in the company.

The California financier said he had vigorously opposed the new plans of the directors. The latter announced it would not declare a dividend on Transamerica stock for the October quarter, out of "prudence and conservatism."

The directors' analysis of Transamerica's total showed a net value of $173,091,000 after deducting borrowings, accounts payable and reserves. On a basis of 25,000,000 shares of stock outstanding, the indicated value of each share thus would be slightly less than $7.

NEW MARY E. CURLEY SCHOOL DEDICATED

The new Mary E. Curley School, dedicated to the memory of the wife of Mayor James M. Curley, was officially opened yesterday. Exercises were held in the new building which is located at Center Street and Pershing Road, Jamaica Plain, and which has been recently completed at a cost of $850,000.

Among the speakers were Mr. Joseph Hurley, chairman of the school committee; Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of schools; Mr. Henry Gillen, Boston newspaperman, and Mayor Curley. A marble bust of Mrs. Curley was unveiled by Francis Curley, son of the Mayor. Among the 60 guests on the platform were members of the Boston School Committee, school executives, members of the department of school buildings, department commissioners and other civic officials.

DUMMER ACADEMY BEGINS 169TH YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH BYFIELD, Mass., Sept. 23—Governor Dummer Academy, said to be oldest boarding school in the United States, began its one hundred sixty-ninth year today with an enrollment of about 110 boys, the largest in the history of the school. Among the students are boys from Cuba and Mexico and others from all over the United States.

Three instructors have been added to the faculty. They are as follows: Mr. Joseph Dana, Mr. Chandler W. Johnson and Mr. Leander R. Kirk. An addition to one of the dormitories is expected to be completed within the next few days to accomodate the increased enrollment.

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Sail on the Leviathan, world's greatest ship, at these NEW DRASTICALLY REDUCED FARES. Famous cosmopolitan cuisine and refreshments. Everything you want when you want it. Sails Sept. 26, Nov. 7, Dec. 5.

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"TAKE our living rooms . . . and the activities that center around them . . . and how hard we try to make furniture and rugs blend in one perfect decorative scheme."

"Don't mention activities," said the energetic Mrs. Blake. "Between our own friends and the children's . . . there's something doing in our living room all the time."

"I must tell you about last night," started Margaret. "Harry had some of his friends in to play cards for the first time—"

"In this very room!" said a horrified voice. "With all your precious new furniture . . . and this wonderful rug."

"I said it was an Anglo Persian," smiled Margaret.

"But a rug with such delicate colors and exquisite pattern should be looked after carefully," said someone else.

"Just another modern feature of the Whittall Anglo Persian," answered Margaret. "You can thoroughly enjoy its attractive soft colors, knowing they will clean easily and come back looking fresh and new!"

"That carries out our modern ideas on beauty and practicality, doesn't it?" said Mrs. Blake.

"And if you want to hear a little secret . . . I'll whisper one," continued Margaret. "Whittall Anglo Persians are also noted for their ability to coöperate with the modern budget . . . which makes them not only practical . . . but possible."

"Would you recommend an Anglo Persian for my living room?" asked the New Member. "I have a few pieces of walnut furniture . . . and one or two antiques in mahogany."

"By all means" . . . answered Margaret. "Many modern living rooms now contain more than one type furniture. An Anglo Persian, with a pattern copied from some rare old Persian antique would blend beautifully . . . but if a more modern pattern appeals . . . you could find just what you want in that, too. The constant stream of new colors, patterns and designs in Anglo Persians makes this possible."

"I see that this rug gave you your ideas for your lovely draperies," commented an observing member.

"I'm glad you noticed that," answered Margaret. "Once you buy an Anglo Persian it's clear sailing as far as decorative problems are concerned. The basic colors you need for draperies . . . cushions . . . and lamps . . . are right there for you to copy from. Simple, isn't it?"

"Here's for happier . . . and brighter homes," laughed Mrs. Blake. "Now, how about a little more bridge?"

"Who cares about bridge," said the New Member, throwing down her cards (which didn't contain one trick) . . . "when we can talk!"

• GOSSIP about what is new in rugs generally mentions Whittall Anglo Persians . . . first. New patterns . . . new color combinations are constantly being brought out to suit your personal desires and enhance the charms of your furniture. There is a Whittall rug to fit any budget . . . go with any decorative scheme . . . period of furniture or type of wood.

Note: This is the fourth story of a series about Margaret . . . her new home . . . and her rugs.

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JEWS RESTORED TO MANY RIGHTS IN SOVIET UNION

Colonization of Crimean Peninsula Augments Farm Resources

COLLECTIVE FARM SERIES
Fifth of seven articles

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SIMFEROPOL, Crimea — Russia, which before the revolution was the country of the greatest organized discrimination against the Jews, is now the scene of one of the largest experiments in Jewish land settlement to be found anywhere in the world.

Here, in the Crimean peninsula, the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee of America, working in cooperation with the Soviet authorities, has placed about 25,000 settlers on the land, and it is expected that this figure will increase to 35,000 when the year's program of settlement is completed.

In other parts of the Soviet Union, especially in Ukraina, there has been a similar movement, and in recent years the Soviet authorities have been attempting to colonize the sparsely populated Biro-Bidjan district, of eastern Siberia, with Jews from Russia. The total number of Jews who have become farmers in Russia since the revolution is in the neighborhood of 150,000, and this considerably exceeds the number who have settled on the land in Palestine since the Zionists inaugurated the effort to build up a Jewish National Home on the basis of the Balfour Declaration.

Restrictions Swept Away

Behind this sweeping migration to the land there is a powerful economic urge. The Soviet régime swept away the many restrictions, directed against the Jews, which existed in Tsarist times. It placed them on a basis of full equality with other Soviet citizens, abolishing such prewar institutions as limitation of the percentage of Jewish students in high schools and universities, virtual exclusion of Jews from many branches of state service, and the so-called Pale of Settlement, outside of which Jews could not legally reside, except in special cases.

At the same time, however, by very largely destroying private trade and by placing the stigma of disfranchisement on persons engaged in commerce, the Soviet Government caused considerable hardships for that considerable part of the Jewish population of Russia which was formerly engaged in trade.

To be a "lishenetz," or disfranchised person in Russia is little better than to be a pariah in India. The lishenetz receives no food card and is excluded from social insurance and from other benefits of Soviet legislation. He is heavily taxed and subjected to many discriminatory regulations.

His children, unless they disown him and pass through a period of severe probation, cannot be admitted to high schools and universities. In short the Jewish merchant, persecuted as a Jew under the Tsar, is persecuted as a merchant under the Soviets.

Restoration of Rights

Settlement on the land, which carries with it restoration of citizenship rights, has provided a solution for that problem of the disfranchised Jews. The Government has been promoting the movement by giving colonists free land, exemption from taxes and military service for a period of three years, reduced transportation fares and reduced rates for freight shipments which are earmarked for the development of the colonies.

The Jewish Joint Distribution Committee for several years has been spending $1,000,000 annually for such purposes as building homes for the colonists, providing them with cattle, tractors, and farm implements. This money is repayable on easy terms after 18 years.

The Jewish farm colonies, of which there are now more than 100 in the Crimea, mostly concentrated in the northwestern part of the peninsula, are the result of this collaboration between the Soviet Government and the Joint Distribution Committee.

There is now a Jewish national county, with its center at the village Fraidorf, where Yiddish is the official language in courts and schools. It is expected that 50,000 Jews will have settled in the Crimea before the colonization work, in which the Joint Distribution Committee will coöperate for at least two more years, will be finished.

Foreign Settlers Attracted

The Jews have acquired a firm status in the cosmopolitan population of the Crimea, which, because of its position as almost an island in the Black Sea, connected with Russia by an extremely thin neck of land, has always attracted foreign settlers.

Besides the Tartars, who are the most numerous single element in the Crimean population and give the country a picturesque Asiatic color, the peninsula harbors Russians, Ukrainians, Germans, Bulgarians, Greeks and Estonians, who at different times and for various reasons have settled there.

The colonies have passed through a series of changes in the matter of organization. Starting in 1924, they were first established on a collective basis, because it was easier to settle groups on the land than to deal with individual farmers. Later most of the settlers went over to individual farming. But, like all the Russian peasants, the Jewish colonists have felt the impact of the state drive for collective farming, and 90 per cent of the colonists' homesteads are now included in collective farms.

Moscow's Theories of Agriculture Include Plowing in Battalion Formation

Photo by Hutchings. © Press Cliche
THIS SCENE, TAKEN IN NORTHERN CAUCASUS, TYPIFIES COLLECTIVE FARMING METHODS IN THE SOVIET UNION.

Bar's Dry Poll Is Discounted

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 23—The prohibition poll of the American Bar Association is not thoroughly representative of the lawyers of the United States, according to a view held here among certain members of the association. Its poll is unduly an expression of big city opinion which is characteristically wet, it is held.

Expression was given to this analysis of the Bar Association's vote last fall, upon its first announcement by Mr. Edward T. Lee, dean of the John Marshall Law School of Chicago. In a letter to one of the local papers, Dean Lee said:

"Before any wet, in view of the poll of the American Bar Association, indulges in that 'which cheers but also inebriates' it might be well to consider:

"1. That the American Bar Association is composed of about 20 per cent of the lawyers of the country.

"2. That eight states and the District of Columbia, where people do not vote, contain more than one-half of the membership.

"3. That of its 27,000-odd members far more than one-half live in cities of 50,000 and over. New York, including Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston, Washington, D. C., Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit and St. Louis, eight cities, contain more than one-fourth of the membership.

"4. That the total vote cast by the American Bar Association for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment represents about one in 10 of the total number of lawyers in the United States.

"5. That the result of the vote merely discloses what is no news, that cities are wet while the country is dry."

LARGER FIELD IS OPENED FOR MARINE STUDY

Federal Fish Experts Seek More Oysters, Shrimp, and Terrapins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEAUFORT, N. C., Sept. 22.—New buildings, completely renovated older ones, and extensive improvements in laboratory equipment will enable more thorough research here in the important seafoods of the south Atlantic, according to Dr. Herbert F. Prytherch, director of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, Beaufort Station. In drawing attention to the new facilities he stresses the great need for investigators in the various fields pertaining to those species of fish which are of commercial importance.

"There is unlimited opportunity," says Dr. Prytherch, "for careful investigators. The present laboratory is located on a small island in Beaufort harbor, separated from the mainland by a channel about 150 yards wide. Here the investigators enjoy a small community of their own with accommodations in the sleeping quarters furnished free in most cases and meals at cost."

Floating equipment of the station consists of a comfortable, sea-going motor cruiser equipped with a laboratory, hoisting gear, nets, dredges and the usual oceanographic apparatus; two launches; and about a dozen rowboats.

The station is situated just south of the large estuary known as the Newport River, while to the west is Bogue Sound; eastward is another large estuary and Core Sound connecting with the great Pamlico Sound. Adjacent to the sounds and estuaries are large stretches of marsh and sand and mud flats. The convenient location of this station enables the study of a very large variety of aquatic animals and plants ranging both in salt, brackish and fresh water.

Here dwell many varieties of fish, oysters, clams, scallops, crabs, shrimp, terrapins, porpoises, water birds, seaweeds, and a whole host of other creatures. The wealth of the fauna can well be seen by the fact that 291 species of fish, 153 species of decapod crustaceans, crabs, crayfish, shrimp, etc., 216 species of shellfish, and 132 forms of marine algæ or seaweeds are found here.

"Sea food," says Dr. Prytherch, "is increasing in importance as an element of diet in America. At present we are chiefly interested in the cultivation of the oyster, the development and distribution of the shrimp and the inscrease of the diamondback terrapin."

Régime Changes In New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 23 (AP)—New Zealand, following the lead of Great Britain, formed a new National Government yesterday to deal with the Dominion's financial and economic troubles.

Mr. G. W. Forbes, leader of the United Party, remains as Prime Minister in the new Cabinet of 10 members. Mr. J. G. Coates, former Prime Minister and leader of the Reform Party, is Minister of Public Works, Transport and Unemployment.

The new ministry, equally representative of the United Party, which formed the last Government, and of the Reform Party, will have a substantial majority in the House of Representatives, with the Labor Party in opposition.

DR. URETA NOMINATED

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sept. 23 (By U. P.)—The Peruvian Minister to Brazil, Dr. Jose Maria de la Jara Ureta yesterday confirmed to the United Press that he had accepted the presidential nominations of the Decentralists, the Democrats, the Liberals, the Conservatives and the Accion Republicana Parties in Peru.

RISE IN WHEAT PRICE EXPECTED IN ROUMANIA

All of Crop Available for Export Sold — Bonus of $3,000,000 Paid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—Practically all of Roumania's available wheat for export has already been contracted for, and interior prices can be expected to rise before the winter passes, according to a statement from the Ministry of Finance.

It is estimated that the surplus for export amounts to 50,000 carloads and that this much has already been sold abroad, costing the government in premiums 500,000,000 lei, or about $3,000,000.

As a relief and encouragement to the peasantry especially, the Government passed a law to the effect that 10,000 lei be paid by the State for each carload exported; but since the passing of the law prices have dropped to the same level as before, thus nullifying the effect of the premium paid.

The Government has already paid out about 160,000,000 lei for export premiums, while this will probably be doubled by October. The above figure represents an export of 16,000 carloads.

The almost frantic state of the peasantry and better-to-do farmers due to low prices and high interest rates on borrowed money has now begun to subside. The cost of living has gradually gone down, relieving especially the situation of state employees whose salaries early in the year underwent an important paring.

Although nothing entirely official has been announced, the peasantry and other tillers of the soil have been made to feel that their creditors dare not impose on them. The failure of many banks, which had advanced money to agriculture and which are now tied up in the courts, has given a breathing space to legions of creditors.

In the early part of the year peasants openly revolted against high interest rates which had multiplied to figures far outdistancing the value of their lands, including all improvements in many cases. Many villages posted up signs defying collectors to enter, and then a movement for the cancellation of debts was started; but at last reasonableness has seasoned the situation, and calm reigns.

CHILE SUSPENDS IMMIGRATION

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Government suspended immigration yesterday on account of increasing unemployment at home, and announced that Chile's southern lands will be colonized with Chilean unemployed instead of immigrants.

The number of unemployed is approximately 100,000.

Twenty Years of Air Mail Service Recalls First Experimental Flight

Ten-Mile Trip Under Trying Conditions Extended to Cover 23,488 Miles of Air Routes That Form Cobweb Over United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—In recognition of the first real experiment of the transportation of mail by airplane in this country, 20 years ago, the post office was today celebrating the anniversary in a fitting manner.

The celebration was planned to furnish a picture to the American public of the enormous strides that have been made in the rapid and safe dispatch of mail by air. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, air-mail pilots flew 21,380,517 miles during which they carried 8,579,422 pounds of mail matter. There are now 23,488 miles of air-mail routes operating in the United States.

Twenty years ago today, on Sept. 23, 1911, Mr. Earle L. Ovington, first duly sworn airplane mail carrier, piloted a plane from a landing field on Nassau boulevard to Mineola, Long Island. His mail sack contained 640 letters and 1250 post cards.

Today, Mr. Ovington was scheduled to pilot the mail plane out of Los Angeles and fly as far east as Tucson, Ariz. Each piece of mail carried by the plane will be indelibly marked with a legend fitting to the occasion. Today, also, all mail at the Mineola post office was to be dispatched by special conveyance to the Newark municipal airport, whence it will be carried to all parts of the country.

Mr. Ovington tells this story of his flight with the air mail:

"It wasn't much and should not be mentioned along with the flights of our present-day air mail pilots. It took place at the aviation meet held at Nassau Boulevard. I was duly sworn in as 'airplane mail carrier No. 1' on the regular post office form, except that the salary was not mentioned. So I guess I'm still an air mail pilot, as I've never resigned and never been fired.

"The time was from Sept. 23 to Oct. 2, 1911. I used a Blériot monoplane with Hendee rotary motor of 50 horsepower. I hopped the mail from Nassau Boulevard to Mineola, the great distance of less than 10 miles.

"As my ship was only a single-seater and I had no baggage compartment, I put the bag of mail on my lap and worked the stick by putting my hands around it. As landing that tricky little job under such circumstances would have been difficult, I worked the bag, weighing about 50 pounds, to the edge of the cockpit and let it go when I thought it would hit the waiting postmaster of the Mineola office, who had come to the field to receive it. 'As I dropped the mail from several hundred feet you can imagine what a shake-up the bag got. In fact, it burst a couple of times. I can see to this day the postmaster gathering up the mail from the field as I circled to return to my home field."

So impressed was Postmaster-General Hitchcock with his first real experiment in carrying the mails through the air that in his annual report for 1911 he had this to say:

"The progress being made in the science of aviation encourages the hope that ultimately the regular conveyance of mail by this means may be practicable. Such a service if found feasible, might be established in many districts where the natural conditions preclude other means of rapid transportation."

There was no extra charge for letters and postcards carried on the first flight and ordinary postage stamps were attached to them.

Post office department officials today compared this humble beginning a score of years ago when a mail plane traveled less than 10 miles between two landing fields to the present, where there are 400 planes in charge of some 300 pilots, collecting and dispatching mail by air to every important city and town, over routes that form a cobweb over every section of the country.

ARGENTINA DECLINES

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Sept. 23 (By U. P.)—The Argentine Government has declined an invitation of the League of Nations to participate in the preparatory conference on disarmament, on grounds that Argentina at present lacks data on the matters to be discussed.

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Nu Trend will give your figure the proper lines and comfort.
Excellent diaphragm and abdominal control.
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YOU'LL be impressed by the attractive styles now ready in all sizes. Expert fitting service assures fullest satisfaction.
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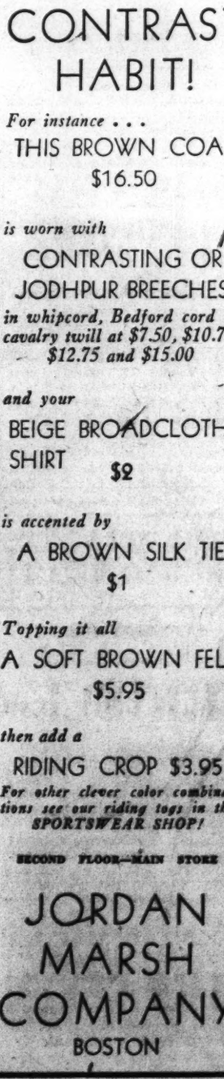
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

WOMEN'S GOLF IN SECOND ROUND

Mrs. Vare and Most of Her Leading Rivals Advance —Mrs. Hill Loses

WILLIAMSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 23 (AP)—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia and most of her leading rivals marched into the second round of match play for the women's United States golf championship yesterday at The Country Club of Buffalo, but one outstanding contender, Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, was eliminated.

Mrs. Hill, touted before the championship opened as one of the most formidable obstacles in the path of Mrs. Vare's march to her sixth national title, bowed to the accurate sharpshooting of Miss Jane Brooks of Nyack, N. Y., 2 and 1.

As for Mrs. Vare, the champion had no trouble with Miss Jean Armstrong, Chicago player competing in the championship for the first time, and won by the comfortable margin of 6 and 4.

Advancing to the second round with Mrs. Vare and Miss Brooks were Miss Enid Wilson, husky English girl who holds the British championship; Miss Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J.; Miss Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, N. Y.; Miss Virginia Van Wie, Chicago; Mrs. Harry Pressler, San Gabriel, Calif.; Miss Marion Hollins, Santa Cruz, Calif.; Mrs. Charles Eddis, Toronto; Miss Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis.; Miss Frances Williams, Bethlehem, Penna.; Mrs. Leo G. Federman, New York; Mrs. Philip L. Corson, Plymouth Meeting, Penna.; Mrs. L. C. Nelson, Dayton, Ohio; Miss Marjorie Kerr, England, and Miss Fritzi Stifel, Wheeling, W. Va.

Miss Brewer Led at Turn

Miss Wilson had plenty of trouble before she could subdue her first-round opponent, Miss Martha Brewer of Weston, Mass., who went down, 3 and 1, only after putting up the hardest kind of opposition. Miss Brewer led, 1 up, at the turn, but the British champion applied pressure to win four of the last five holes and the match.

Miss Orcutt played in top form to eliminate Miss Jane Broadwell of Springfield, Mass., 4 and 3. Miss Orcutt was three under 4s and 5 up after the first six holes and took things easy after that.

Miss Hicks put out Miss Mildred Hackl of Chicago, 6 and 5; Miss Van Wie conquered Mrs. Marion Turpie Lake of Flushing, L. I. N. Y., southern and Long Island champion, 3 and 2; Mrs. Pressler had to go to the eighteenth green to conquer Miss Martha M. Parker of New York, former metropolitan title-holder, and Miss Hollins, a former national champion, downed Mrs. Roy Green, Culver City, Calif., 3 and 2.

Miss Stifel sprang a minor upset when she eliminated Mrs. Harley Higbie of Detroit, 1 up, after one of the hardest fought matches of the opening day.

Mrs. Eddis Wins 3 and 2

Mrs. Eddis defeated Mrs. Arthur Harrison of Buffalo, 3 and 2, but her more famous country woman, Miss Ada Mackenzie, also of Toronto, bowed to Mrs. Nelson, 1 up. Mrs. Corson defeated Mrs. Henri Prunaret Jr. of Newton Center, Mass., 4 and 3; Mrs. Federman eliminated Mrs. Leon Solomon, Memphis, Tenn., 6 and 4; Miss Williams defeated Miss Betty Abernethy, Oakmont, Penna., 5 and 3; Miss Wall overwhelmed Mrs. Gregg H. Lifur of Palisades, Calif., 7 and 5, and Miss Kerr traveled to the twentieth hole to defeat Miss June Beebe of Chicago, 1 up.

It was Miss Brooks' steady rather than spectacular play that whipped Mrs. Hill. Only at one stage of the match—the second hole—was Mrs. Hill in the lead. Miss Brooks squared the match at the fifth, and then won the next three holes to set up a commanding lead at the turn.

The second nine was more closely fought and it took a rousing rally by the young Nyack player to win. She went 4 up by capturing the tenth, but conceded the eleventh after becoming involved in a number of hazards. Mrs. Hill, playing her best golf of the match, won the next three holes and squared the match. The fifteenth was halved, but Miss Brooks rallied to take the sixteenth with a 3 and end the match on the seventeenth with a 6.

Although her wood shots lacked their customary length and accuracy, Mrs. Vare had no uneasy moments with Miss Armstrong. Some of the champion's long shots were affected by the blustery gale which swept the course, but most of them were due to faulty stroking. The 20-year-old Chicagoan took full advantage of Mrs. Vare's mistakes early in the match and won two of the first three holes to be 1 up.

Tee Shot Lands on Green

She played courageously to protect that margin, but yielded on the sixth hole after the champion planted her tee shot on the green 12 feet from the cup and almost sank her first putt. Miss Armstrong was trapped on her drive and played out far past the hole, needing two putts. Mrs. Vare won the next hole to go out front and she stayed there the rest of the way. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Mrs. Leo G. Federman, New York, defeated Mrs. Leon Solomon, Memphis, Tenn., 6 and 4.

Mrs. Charles Eddis, Toronto, Ont., defeated Mrs. Arthur Harrison, Buffalo, 3 and 2.

Miss Frances Williams, Bethlehem, Penna., defeated Miss Betty Abernathy, Oakmont, Penna., 5 and 3.

Mrs. Philip L. Corson, Plymouth Meeting, Penna., defeated Mrs. Henri Prunaret Jr., Newton Center, Mass, 4 and 3.

Miss Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, L. I., N. Y., defeated Miss Mildred Hackl, Chicago, 6 and 5.

Miss Marion Hollins, Santa Cruz, Calif., defeated Mrs. Roy Green, Culver City, Calif., 3 and 2.

Miss Enid Wilson, England, defeated Miss Martha Brewer, Weston, Mass., 3 and 1.

Mrs. Harry Pressler, San Gabriel, Calif., defeated Miss Martha M. Parker, New York, 1 up.

Miss Fritzi Stifel, Wheeling, W. Va., defeated Mrs. Haley Higbie, Detroit, 1 up.

Mrs. L. C. Nelson, Dayton, Ohio, defeated Miss Ada MacKenzie, Toronto, 1 up.

Miss Jane Brooks, Nyack, N. Y., defeated Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, 3 and 1.

Miss Marjorie Kerr, England, defeated June Beebe, Chicago, Ill., 1 up (20 holes).

Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Jean Armstrong, Chicago, 6 and 4.

Miss Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J., defeated Miss Jane Broadwell, Springfield, Mass., 4 and 3.

Miss Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Marion Turpie Lake, Flushing, L. I., N. Y., 3 and 2.

Miss Bernice Wall, Oskosh, Wis., defeated Mrs. Gregg H. Lifur, Palisades, Calif., 7 and 5.

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University of Southern California Football Team.

A's Set New Record Winning 105 Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	105	44	.705
Washington	91	58	.611
New York	90	58	.608
Cleveland	74	75	.497
Boston	61	88	.409
Detroit	60	89	.403
St. Louis	60	90	.400
Chicago	55	94	.369

RESULTS SEPT. 22

Philadelphia 8, Detroit 6.
Washington 7, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 5, Boston 2.

The Athletics established a new record for Philadelphia American League teams when they won their one hundred and fifth victory of the season on Tuesday, defeating the Detroit Tigers, 8 to 6. It is the first time in the history of baseball in Philadelphia that the A's have won 105 contests in one season. In 1929 they won 104. The Washington Senators took undisputed possession of second place in the standing by winning from the Chicago White Sox, 7 to 2. The New York Yankees, who did not play, dropped to third position. By a late rally, St. Louis won from Boston, 5 to 2. The other clubs were not scheduled to play.

George Earnshaw was mostly responsible for Philadelphia's one hundred and fifth victory. He pitched the first six innings and was given credit for his twenty-first triumph of the season. Mahaffey relieved Earnshaw and finished the game. Jimmy Foxx gave the champions an early lead by hitting his thirtieth home run of the season with two men on base in the first inning. The A's also put across a fourth run in that inning. Detroit used three pitchers, Herring, the starter, being charged with the defeat. Herring pitched for three innings. Al Simmons, who is leading the American League in batting, hit two singles.

The Senators hit the ball hard in the very first inning and put over six runs before they were retired. Carl Fischer, who went the distance in the box for the Washington club, had little difficulty holding this lead. The White Sox found him for seven hits, but could do little in the pinches. Joe Cronin led the attack for the Senators with a double and two singles. Bluege drove in three runs with a double and single. It was Fischer's thirteenth victory of the year. Red Faber, veteran right-handed spit-ball pitcher of the White Sox, was driven out of the box in the first inning and was therefore charged with the defeat.

Five runs in the ninth inning gave the Browns a victory over the Red Sox. The Boston club had scored two runs in the first inning, to take the lead. Milton Gaston pitched steady ball for the Sox, shutting out the Browns until he weakened in the ninth. Two wild throws in the ninth, one by Gaston and another by Webb, aided the Browns in their scoring. George Blaeholder staged a pitchers' battle with Gaston and appeared on his way to defeat. His team mates rallied, however, and went ahead, and then Blaeholder held the Boston club in the last of the ninth. Doubles by Rothrock and Pickering for Boston were the longest hits of the game. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	x	8	6	0
Detroit	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	6	15	0

Batteries—Earnshaw, Mahaffey and Palmisano; Herring, Sullivan, Koenig and Ruel. Winning pitcher—Earnshaw. Losing pitcher—Herring. Umpires—McGowan and Dineen. Time—1h. 58m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	x	7	11	0
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	2

Batteries—Fischer and Spencer, Bolton; Faber, Thomas, Bowler and Garrity. Losing pitcher — Faber. Umpires — Hildebrand, Owens and Ormsby. Time—1h. 30m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—	5	10	1
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	9	2

Batteries—Blaeholder and Bengough, Ferrell; Gaston, Moore and Connolly. Losing pitcher—Gaston. Umpires—Nallin and Van Grafian. Time—1h. 57m.

SIDELINES

A BIT of broken-field running by Sam Fishman, quarterback of the Dartmouth second team, on a lateral pass for a distance of 40 yards through his opponents was refreshing to the Green followers. Bill McCall and Bill Morton also carried nicely in the scrimmage Tuesday, the former scoring. If Dartmouth's line measures up to the standard of the last few seasons, the Green has formidable prospects.

Despite the sudden warm weather, Eddie Casey sent his Harvard varsity against the scrubs in scrimmage Tuesday for a full hour and, although there were only two touchdowns, the workout was well worth while. A blocked punt by Irad Hardy, tackle, recovered by Francisco, end, brought the first score, and then Team B made the second when George Bennett, spring practice find and pole vaulter on the track team, carried across the goal line after a series of short rushes.

Dick Marson, Brown quarterback of two years ago, gladdened the coaching staff by running speedily through the opposition Tuesday for three touchdowns. Two were from scrimmage and one on a forward pass and all were over 40-yard runs.

Just when prospects looked reasonably good for Columbia, misfortune entered and forced Coach Lou Little out of action until after the first game. He met with a mishap that will restrain his activity for at least a week. Herb Kopf, his able assistant at Columbia and also when Little was at Georgetown, will carry on.

Good quarterbacks are valuable assets, and West Point may have two. Bob Carver, a regular quarterback the last two years, and Roland Elliott, freshman quarterback two years ago, are alternating.

Although it is an opening game, Colgate and Niagara have agreed to play full-time periods Saturday.

New York University and Columbia faced each other Tuesday in a friendly scrimmage that aided greatly in sizing up prospects. No scoring was allowed despite a few occasions when backs did get clear enough to seem on their way for touchdowns.

A freshman with no inclination to play football and weighing only 130 pounds wandered into the Georgia Tech football equipment department instead of the military division recently and before explaining his choice found himself completely rigged for the gridiron. When has was given time to explain that he wanted a military uniform the mistake was corrected. All that was needed was to see him enter the scrimmage and run for a touchdown to make the story famous.

Attempting intentionally to ground a pass after being boxed and driven into his own territory, a Geneva end, Aultman, gave Duquesne one of its two touchdowns in its 13-to-7 victory. Aultman, star end of the Geneva team, tossed the ball hurriedly and it was intercepted by De Luca, who raced 38 yards for the touchdown.

Coach Al Wittmer Tuesday obtained his first view of the Princeton varsity this season and called individuals aside for instruction during the scrimmage. He seemed satisfied that the players did as much as could be expected in a first scrimmage.

Apples for football tickets in the Midwest! A regular patron of University of Missouri football games figured that 14 bushels of apples would buy two season tickets and C. L. Brewer, Missouri athletic director, wrote him to bring on the apples and get the tickets. Each member of the athletic staff will take a bushel and thereby pay the business office.

Points after touchdown, two of which cost Purdue an undefeated season last year, are coming in for special attention by the Boilermakers this season.

COLOMBIA MEETS PAYMENTS

J. & W. Seligman & Co., as fiscal agents, have on hand sufficient funds to meet full interest and sinking fund payments due Nov. 1, 1931, on Department of Cundinamarca (Colombia). External Secured 6½ per cent sinking fund gold bonds, also sufficient funds to meet full interest and sinking fund payments due Oct. 1, 1931, on Department of Cauca Valley (Colombia) External Secured 7½ per cent sinking fund gold bonds.

LINE PROBLEM FOR DARTMOUTH

Green Has Strong Backfield Prospects—Cannell Is Changing Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 23—The Dartmouth College football squad ended its second week of practice, and the team has begun to take form with the opening game of the season against Norwich University on Sept. 26.

With plenty of veteran backfield material available, the coaches' main problem has been to fill the gaps in the line created by graduation. Practically the entire forward wall will have to be rebuilt, as only a few experienced players return again this year.

The graduation of Capt. Harold Andres '31 at center, Paul J. Crehan '31 at tackle, and Gabriel W. Bromberg '31 at guard took away three men who made many mythical all-teams during their last two years of competition.

Whitefield F. Kimball '33 is the outstanding man for the center position this year. He played in several important games in 1930, and was outstanding in the west coast contest against Stanford. But one tackle and one guard position will be hard to fill. John C. Pyles Jr. '32 returns, but he saw little service as Bromberg's understudy last season. Frederick S. Roe '32 was given the call at the open tackle position, but his record of two years has been a minor game one.

Sophomores Are Green

The freshmen of 1930 send up several line candidates, but their work to date has been described as very green by the coaches. The outstanding man is Robert H. Michelet '34, who captained the freshman eleven, and who is a guard. Charles R. Hulsart Jr. '34, A. C. Baldwin '34 and Robert D. Lapidus '34 are the other outstanding sophomore line candidates.

Henry L. Barber '32 returns this year at left tackle. He weighs 235 pounds, and has played two full seasons of varsity football. The other outstanding veteran in the line is William J. Hoffman '33, who started all the major games last season at right guard. Forrest P. Branch '33, also a starter in many of the games at end, has been shifted to center, a position he played while a schoolboy in 1928, gaining a position on the all-Massachusetts State team.

The end situation is far from clear. Capt. Stanley W. Yudicky '32, who was unavailable for the greater part of the last season, was honored with the captaincy this year, but it is doubtful whether he will be able to play football. He has been practicing with the team, but is not allowed to take part in scrimmage work. For an understudy he will have Ward S. Donner '31, a halfback whose work was one of the features of the Harvard-Dartmouth game in 1930. Donner, who was a forward pass receiver as a halfback, has fitted into the end position well, and seems to be a valuable addition to the wing candidates.

Other ends are Harold F. Mackey '33, who was a regular last year, Winfred V. Mansfield '34, a regular on the freshman team, and Arthur F. Connelly '33, who has been playing well in practice.

Backfield Brightest

The backfield situation is the brightest of all, for Coach Jackson L. Cannell will have over two sets of veteran backs who are lettermen. The Dartmouth team will be able to use veteran material in the games this year.

Headed by William T. McCall '32, the first string quartet will include William H. Morton '32, Aarne A. Frigard '32 and Robert C. Wilkin '32. This group of seniors has already proved its ability in games past. McCall is one of the outstanding runners in the East, and Morton gained an iron man title for himself by running the team almost unaided through the entire major schedule of last year. Frigard, as understudy to Willard C. Wolff '31, saw service in many games for the past two years.

Only one sophomore seems able to break into this combination. He is Samuel Fishman '34, who piloted the freshman team to an undefeated season last Fall. Fishman is a brilliant back, but it will be the coaches' plan to keep him second to the steadier Morton.

In addition to the above named quartet, Cannell will also have Olin V. Porter '32, who was a sensation in the Yale game two years ago, and who is one of the best forward pass receivers on the squad. William C. Brister '32 is also a halfback with much experience. It is interesting to note that this entire group of veteran backs is composed solely of seniors.

The freshmen will send up two others besides Fishman who might be figured upon as first-class substitutes. Roald A. Morton '34, is the varsity quarterback's brother, and is following in the footsteps of the elder Morton. D. T. Hedges '34 was the regular fullback on the 1934 team, and has been alternating with Richard O. Haugan '33 on the second team.

The Dartmouth attack this year has been changed somewhat, inasmuch as forward passing has been stressed during the entire pre-season period. Where Dartmouth featured a line-crashing attack all last season under Cannell, which was a breaking away from the famous forward passes of former Coach Jesse B. Hawley '09, this season has seen a swing back to the aerial game.

Cannell has also been drilling the players in a lateral pass attack, something that Dartmouth has never used extensively. But with such runners as McCall and Fishman on the team, it appears as though Dartmouth were to use a wide-open game this year. The same basic formation has been kept—the key man is directly behind the center, with one wing back split between tackle and end and the other wide. The fullback plays close to the line. A balanced formation is always used.

The schedule is one of the most difficult undertaken in years. In past seasons Dartmouth has opened with three fairly easy games, but this fall finds Holy Cross as the third opponent. Columbia is met in New York, and following the Lebanon game, Yale, Harvard, Cornell and Stanford will come in order.

The Yale and Harvard contests have been switched in this year's schedule, as Dartmouth plays Harvard after the Yale contest. Stanford will be met in a return intersectional game, which will be played in the Harvard Stadium in Boston, Mass. Harvard has given Dartmouth the full use of the Stadium for this game. The schedule:

Sept. 26—Norwich University at Hanover.
Oct. 3—University of Buffalo at Hanover;
10—Holy Cross College at Hanover;
17—Columbia University at New York;
24—Lebanon Valley College at Hanover;
31—Yale University at New Haven;
Nov. 7—Harvard University at Cambridge;
14—Cornell University at Hanover;
28—Stanford University at Cambridge.

Bobby Jones Beaten In a One-Hole Test

By the Associated Press

Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y., Sept. 23

BOBBY JONES played 65 members of the Association of the Bar of New York City in an 18-hole golf test yesterday, shot a par-cracking 71 and yet was beaten—that is, in a fashion.

It was arranged this way:

Bobby played a different group of leaders on each hole and prizes were offered to those who could beat Jones' score on each hole. Five players did and seven others tied him at one hole or another.

Each of the five winners carried home a certificate to the effect that he had beaten Jones in a one-hole test. Bobby's signature was attached.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	48	35	.578
Oakland	48	37	.565
Los Angeles	46	36	.561
Portland	45	39	.536
Hollywood	38	44	.463
Missions	36	45	.444
Seattle	36	48	.429
Sacramento	35	48	.422

RESULTS SEPT. 22

San Francisco 3, Hollywood 1.
Oakland 5, Seattle 4.
Oakland 8, Seattle 7.
Los Angeles 10, Missions 5.
Portland 5, Sacramento 4.

GLENDON RESIGNS ANNAPOLIS POST

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 23 (AP)—Richard A. Glendon, "Old Dick" to thousands of crew racing enthusiasts, resigned yesterday as head coach of the United States Naval Academy's oarsmen, and passed from the sport in which he has been a leading figure for 30 years.

Mr. Glendon's resignation was announced from the naval academy by Capt. John Wilcox Jr., head of the athletic department. The statement said "Old Dick" would be succeeded by C. A. (Buck) Walsh, his assistant for the last four years.

Glendon entered the service of the academy in 1900 when he became its rowing coach, and remained for 21 years, giving way in 1922 to his son "Young Dick," now head crew coach at Columbia University. Young Dick, after winning the Poughkeepsie regatta in 1925, resigned and for two years Robert Butler of the University of Washington reigned at the academy.

During the time Butler held reins at navy, "Old Dick" went to Columbia as assistant coach to his son, reversing positions they had held at the academy before young Dick took over the head coaching job when his father quit.

In 1928 "Old Dick" returned and topped off his career by winning the Poughkeepsie regatta last spring for his fourth triumph in that blue ribbon event of the collegiate shell world.

During the time "Old Dick" was coach at the academy, his crew won slightly more than three-fourths of all their contests, both dual meets and other events. His greatest crew was turned out in 1920, when he won the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie and went on to the Olympic games at Antwerp to win international honors by beating the Leanders crew of England.

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MacANDREW AND HACKNEY IN TIE

Score 145 Each to Lead N. E. Open Golf Tourney at Wollaston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH QUINCY, Mass., Sept. 23—Two local professionals, Charles MacAndrew of Quincy and David Hackney of the Vesper Country Club, Lowell, fought their way through a field of star golfers here yesterday in the second round of the New England open golf championship, being played on the links of the Wollaston Golf Club, to lead with identical cards of 73—72—145. Eugene Sarazen of the Fresh Meadow Country Club, Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., led the field on the opening day with a score of 71, but yesterday he turned in a 76 and moved down to fifth place.

Tied for third at 146 were John Joseph Farrell of the Quaker Ridge Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and R. A. (Bobby) Cruickshank of the Purchase Country Club, Purchase, N. Y. Cruickshank added another round of 73 to his Monday score, while Farrell's 72 was two strokes better than his Monday round.

Closely bunched behind this group were several golfers who must still be reckoned "in" the championship. The group is headed by Henry Ciuci of the Mill River Country Club, Stratford, Conn., who found his "form" yesterday, scoring a 72, which, added to his opening round of 77, places him only four strokes behind the leaders. Tied with Ciuci at 149 are Joseph H. Kirkwood, unattached, and Alex Simpson of The Country Club of Springfield, Mass. Simpson scored par on every hole except the ninth, tenth and thirteenth, and made equalizing birdies at the fourth, seventh, fifteenth and eighteenth to match Ciuci's 72. Kirkwood shot a 75 on the first day and a 74 yesterday.

The leaders, Hackney and MacAndrew, drew small galleries near the finish. Hackney made a poor start with two 5's and a 4 and made the turn in 39, but after a 5 on the tenth scored 2's on the thirteenth and sixteenth and a 3 on the eighteenth for a nine-hole score of 33. MacAndrew, on the other hand, started off with 4's and then scored 5's on the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth for out-nine score of 38. He cut his home-coming nine score down to 34, Their cards:

Hackney, out
5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 3—39

MacAndrew, out
4 4 3 4 5 5 5 5 3—38

Hackney, in
5 4 4 4 2 4 5 2 4 3—33—72—73—145

MacAndrew, in
4 4 4 3 4 4 3 5 3—34—72—73—145

The qualifiers:

David Hackney, Vesper	73	72	145
Charles MacAndrew, Quincy	73	72	145
J. J. Farrell, Quaker Ridge, N. Y..	74	72	146
R. Cruickshank, Purchase, N.Y.	73	73	146
Gene Sarazen, Fresh Meadow, L.I.	71	76	147
Henry Ciuci, Mill River, Conn.	77	72	149
J. H. Kirkwood, unattached	75	74	149
Alex Simpson, Springfield	77	72	149
Bert Nicoll, Belmont Spring	74	76	150
Bob Crowley, Kenosa	75	75	150
Jack Curley, Stoney Brae	75	75	150
Roy Bronsdon, Oyster Harbors	78	73	151
Massie Miller, Norwich, Conn.	80	71	151
Joe Turnesa, Elmsford	75	76	151
James Shepard, unattached	76	76	152
John Jack Keene, N. H.	76	76	152
Louis Myers, Ledgmont, R. I.	76	76	152
Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy	78	74	152
Denney Shute, Lake Forrest, Ohio	80	72	152
John Freitas, Segreganset	76	77	153
Louis Chiappetta, Sequin, Conn.	80	73	153
Larry Rowe, Portland, Me	73	81	154
Floyd Ciuci, Mill River, Conn.	80	74	154
Harold Calloway, Berkshire Hills	79	75	154
*Harold Nute, Manchester, N. H.	76	78	154
John Bernardi, Charles River	78	76	154
Bill Mehlhorn, unattached	74	80	154
*R. G. Hopkins, Wollaston	78	76	154
Aubrey Boomer, St. Cloud, France	77	78	155
Willie Ogg, Worcester	79	76	155
Fred Bentley, Louisquisset, R. I.	79	77	156
Tom Mahan, United Shoe	77	79	156
Ted Turner, North Adams	75	81	156
Joe Lally, Jackson, N. H.	80	76	156
Jack Norval, New Haven, Conn.	82	74	156
James Hendry, Manchester, N. H.	75	82	157
Dick May, Metacomet, R. I.	78	79	157
John Shimkonis, Andover	77	80	157
Ted Bishop, Wildwood	82	75	157
Arthur West, North Andover	76	81	157
*B. F. Oxnard, Metacomet, R. I.	79	79	158
Bud Clancy, North Shore	78	80	158
Joe Orford, Clinton, Conn.	81	77	158
*Arthur McCarthy, North Shore	83	75	158
*Fred Hannon, Scarboro	78	80	158
Ted Gow, Rockport	80	78	158
*E. J. Busiere, Sandy Burr	76	82	158
Martin Higgins, Fall River	79	79	158
Donald Vinton, Plymouth	78	80	158
Ernest Ryall, Poland Spring, Me.	79	80	159
*Frank Rapp, Charles River	82	77	159
Eddie Lund, Greenfield, Conn.	81	78	159
Ray Linehan, Metacomet, R. I.	80	79	159
Syd Covington, Hartford, Conn.	78	81	159
J. Williams, New Haven, Conn.	81	78	159
Jack Gray, Wollaston	79	81	160
John Gilholm, New Bedford	77	83	160
Roy Grinnell, Sakonett, R. I.	82	78	160
Joe Palumbo, R. I. Country	79	81	160
James Young, Hadley Falls, Conn	82	78	160
George McLeod Belmont Spring	78	82	160
Frank Gilholm, August, Me.	80	80	160
Eddie Morgan, Norfolk	81	80	161
Bill Thurston, Mt. Pleasant	82	79	161
Russell Male, Commonwealth	79	83	162
Alex Chisholm, Portland, Me.	82	80	162
*Robert Hutton, Wollaston	78	84	162
*Joe Fay, Wachusett	79	83	162
J. Perkins, Sunset Ridge, Conn.	80	82	162
James Lally, Winthrop	81	81	162

*Amateur.

Seeded Teams In Mixed Doubles Out

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 23 (AP)—Three mixed doubles seeded teams were eliminated in the Pacific southwest tennis championship yesterday while all favorites in men's singles were victorious.

Henry Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, and Miss Marlowe, Los Angeles, defeated George P. Hughes, English Davis Cup Star, and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2.

Mr. and Mrs. John Van Ryn won from Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., and Miss Dorothy Workman, El Monte, 6—2, 6—0.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, defeated the other English star, Frederick J. Perry, and Miss Ruby Bishop, Pasadena, national girls champion, in straight 6—3 sets.

George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, United States mixed doubles champion, teamed with Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, won from Cliff Robbins, Los Angeles and Miss Elizabeth Dieke, Pasadena, 6—3, 13—11.

It came near being a hard day for Hughes, for Hugh McArthur, San Diego, Calif., forced him to three hard sets before the Englishman won his second round men's singles test, 7—5, 8—10, 6—3.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, Wimbledon singles champion, also was forced to three sets. Leonard Patterson of Pasadena, was the opponent who won the first set, 10—8. Wood settled down thereafter and won as he pleased, 6—1, 6—1.

Vines, the defending champion, survived the second round of the singles in an easy fashion, trouncing Phil Castlen, Glendale, 6—0, 6—3. In other second round men's singles matches R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Texas, defeated Cliff Robbins, Los Angeles, 6—3, 7—5; Mangin defeated Elbert Lewison, Los Angeles, 6—4, 8—6; Leonard Dworkin, Los Angeles, defeated Jack T. Tidball, Los Angeles, 6—8, 6—4, 7—5; Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, defeated Clay Mahoney, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—0; Van Ryn defeated Phil Hanna, Los Angeles, 6—0, 14—12; Lott won from Harold Steiner, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—1; Perry eliminated Val Gress, Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—3.

Leeds Wins Five Straight in Rugby

LEADING POSITIONS ENGLISH RUGBY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	D	L	Score For	Agst	Pts
Leeds	5	0	0	152	46	10
Hunsley	4	0	1	86	44	8
Hull Kingston Rovers	4	0	1	76	44	7
Huddersfield	4	0	1	67	48	8
St Helens	3	1	1	74	24	7
Swinton	3	1	1	72	35	7
Widnes	3	1	1	33	60	7
Warrington	3	0	2	64	83	6
Halifax	3	0	2	81	21	6
St. Helens Recrea.	3	0	2	106	55	6
York	3	0	2	73	75	6
Wigan	2	1	2	93	48	5
Newsbury	2	1	2	37	37	5
Wakefield Trinity	2	1	2	65	48	5

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 23—The Rugby League competition, which is a counterpart in professional Rugby football of the English Association Football League tournament and arouses the equivalent amount of interest in northern England (the only area in Britain where paid players exist under the handling code) has been remarkable so far this season for the scoring power of Leeds, now the only side that can still show a cipher in its losses column. The Leeds men, runners-up to Swinton for the championship honors in the last campaign, have piled up an average score per game of more than 30 points.

The Rugby League is a thing quite distinct from the Rugby Union which, being very strictly amateur, frowns upon cups and league competitions with few exceptions, such as the international tournament wherein England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales compete. The Rugby League, formerly known as the Northern Union, was established in 1895 following a break with the Rugby Union on the vexed question of "broken time" payments and it has since altered its rules of the game to set a premium on speed and enhance the spectacular qualities. To a big section of the community Rugby League competition is one of the greatest features in Britain's winter sports program.

MISSOURI HAS MANY VETERANS

Sophomores Also Expected to Figure on Varsity Football Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Sept. 23—Twelve very good backfield men, plenty of veteran linemen and outstanding sophomore material which may win starting positions before the season ends make football prospects at the University of Missouri promising, Coach Gwinn Henry said in commenting on the 1931 "Big Six" outlook.

"We have better material than last year and lots of promising individuals, but so far practice has failed to develop organization and timing of plays. Extremely hot weather for 10 days of practice can be blamed for this, having prevented the squad from going at top speed for any length of time."

Three big sophomore linemen will considerably bolster the line this season, Coach Henry said; but he doubts their value until later in the season, when they have had experience. Use of these men will present an unusually heavy and strong line, averaging more than 200 pounds per man.

Fifty-five Candidates Out

The Tigers started with 55 candidates for places on the team this season, including 15 lettermen, 15 reserves from last year's squad, and 25 sophomores, many of whom are outstanding players.

Three sophomores have been staging a great battle for the center position. They are: R. C. Oth, 195 pounds; J. G. Denny, 160 pounds, and L. K. McHarg, 150 pounds. Although they may not be used in opening games, it appears likely that one of the three will soon replace C. H. Yeckel '33, 160 pounds, or E. L. Niblo '32, 180 pounds, reserves who saw competition last season.

Two veterans have inside positions at guard, including E. F. Hartman '33, 1929 guard, weighing 185 pounds, who was ineligible last season, and H. R. Austin '32, 180 pounds. Phil Yeckel '33, 185 pounds, also a veteran, and J. W. Swatek '34, 185 pounds, will be capable reserves.

Lettermen also will be available at the two tackle positions, but their berths are threatened by two heavy sophomores. K. E. Kerby '33, 200 pounds, and Otha Rawlings '33, 190 pounds, have the advantage of experience over H. C. Porter '34, 200 pounds, and N. L. Noblitt '34, 190 pounds.

One Veteran End Back

Ineligibility of one end and the failure of another to return to college was partially overcome when J. M. Gladden '32 made up scholastic difficulties which lost him to competition last season. Gladden, 190 pounds, likely will be paired with G. W. Morgan '34, 190 pounds, at the wings, with L. G. Hanley '34, 175 pounds, and Herbert Schubert '32, 180 pounds, 1931 reserves, and O. J. Boekemeier '32, 180-pound letterman, to hold in reserve.

Plenty of power or combinations of power may be developed in the backfield, with seven lettermen, five reserves and two sophomores competing for starting positions.

This unit of the team also benefited when C. F. Johanningmeier '33, 185 pounds, overcame the eligibility bugaboo of last season and reported for competition. His punting and ball-carrying ability are remembered well, even though a year has elapsed since he competed. The veteran backs will include the following: Capt. F. E. Bittner '32, 160 pounds, outstanding defensive player and good plunger; M. M. Collings '32, 160 pounds, who combined football with basketball last season to become a stellar passer, pass-receiver and open-field runner; W. C. Asbury '33, 165 pounds; D. W. Eaves '33, 160 pounds, a capable passer; G. T. Edmiston '32, 185 pounds and a left-handed passer; and F. W. Faurot '32, 150 pounds, passer and punter who backs up the line well. The returning reserves include A. E. Asbury '32, 180 pounds; F. W. Crane '34, 165 pounds; A. K. Heitz '34, 155 pounds; W. G. Lancaster '33, 155 pounds, and W. S. Miller '33, 180 pounds.

J. P. Gill '34, outstanding punter who has an added advantage of 195 pounds in weight, and G. M. Stuber '34, who passes, runs and punts, are the best of the sophomore talent for the backfield.

Other members of the squad who have more than an outside chance at playing include the following: R. W. Haines '32, guard, 190 pounds; R. E. Seiler '33, end, 185 pounds; Nelson Allen '34, tackle, 195 pounds; W. T. Hatfield '34, back, 160 pounds; R. G. Jacobs '34, guard, 185 pounds; H. F. Knipp '34, back, 155 pounds; J. C. Lamb '34, tackle, 195 pounds; J. C. McPherson '34, guard, 185 pounds, and C. J. Schiele '34, end, 160 pounds.

PICK-UPS

IN THE coming World Series between the Athletics and Cardinals, two rookies are expected to see regular service. Paul Derringer, a big right-handed pitcher who has won about 15 games for the National League champions this season, is expected to start at least one game. Many believe that he will draw the opening contest on Oct. 1. In center field for the Cards will be "Pepper" Martin, a strong young outfielder, who may prove to be one of the stars of the classic.

It is being whispered around Philadelphia that Bib Williams will play shortstop for the A's in the coming series and not Joe Boley. Boley is a veteran, while Williams, although not a recruit, is still a youngster. Some time ago Boley was forced out of the lineup, and his young rival played brilliant ball in his absence.

Waite Hoyt, who twice defeated the Cardinals in the series of 1928 while a member of the New York Yankees, is expected to get a chance again this October. Of course, he is not the same Hoyt that pitched so brilliantly for the Yanks a few years back, but he still has many victories left in his right arm.

One of the most talked-of young men in baseball this season is Earl Webb of the Boston Red Sox. He recently made a place for himself among the game's best hitters when he established a new major league record for two-base hits. The Giants, Cubs and Reds had him in the National League, but all let him get away because at that time his fielding was poor. Lately, however, he has developed into a good outfielder and possesses one of the best throwing arms in the league.

Marvin Olson is playing a good game around second base for the Red Sox these days. There is little doubt as to his fielding ability, but his batting has not been of major league caliber. The hits may come with experience, however.

CASEY RETAINS 41 ON SQUAD

The Harvard varsity football squad was cut this morning from 51 to 41 players by Head Coach Eddie Casey. Warren A. Casey '34, center on the second varsity and former Boston Latin School player, has been promoted to the first varsity. The squad is now made up of 16 backs, four centers, seven guards, seven tackles and seven ends. Richard P. Waters Jr. '34 and Charles J. Nevin '34, placed among the ends and centers, respectively, at the first of the season, have been changed to the backfield.

ADJOURNED GAMES PLAYED OFF

BLED, Jugoslavia, Sept. 23 (AP)—Three adjourned games were played off in the International Chess Masters tournament yesterday and G. Stoltz, of Sweden, was the only winner. The summary: Eighteenth round—Dr. Lajos Asztalos, Jugoslavia, drew with Stoltz; Isaac Kashdan, United States, drew with V. Pirc, Jugoslavia. Nineteenth round—Dr. Milan Vidmar, Jugoslavia, lost to Stoltz.

ENGLISH PLAYERS ADVANCE

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 23 (AP)—The two Englishwomen, Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman, London, and Miss Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, led the field into the third round of the Bronxville Field Club's invitation tennis tournament yesterday. Mrs. Pittman defeated Miss Sarah McLean, 6—2, 6—2, and Miss Ridley eliminated Miss MacDowell Smith, 6—1, 6—1.

Heine Meine Wins Nineteenth Game

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	88	52	.649
New York	87	54	.670
Chicago	83	70	.539
Brooklyn	78	73	.517
Pittsburgh	75	75	.497
Philadelphia	64	87	.424
Boston	53	99	.414
Cincinnati	58	93	.384

RESULTS SEPT. 22

Brooklyn 6, St. Louis 3.
Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 2 (13 innings).

Brooklyn and Pittsburgh won games in the National League on Tuesday. The Robins triumphed over the champion St. Louis Cardinals by the score of 6 to 3, while the Pirates defeated Philadelphia in 13 innings, 3 to 2. The other clubs were not scheduled to play.

Heine Meine pitched the entire 13 innings for the Pirates and won his nineteenth victory of the season. His team mates took an early lead of two runs in the first three innings, but Meine weakened in the ninth and the Phillies tied the score. In the thirteenth inning, Suhr accepted a base on balls and went to second when Paul Waner was intentionally passed. Both men advanced when Pie Traynor singled. With the bases full, Piet hit a fly to deep left field and Suhr scored from third with the winning run. Bolen started pitching for the Phillies, but left the game in the second inning. Dudley relieved and pitched until replaced by Collins in the ninth. Collins finished and of course was charged with the defeat. Finney, Pittsburgh catcher, made four hits in six times at bat.

The Robins beat the Cardinals behind Van Mungo, young right-hander. Mungo pitched six innings for the winners and then was taken out for a pinch hitter. The Robins were behind at the time, but scored three runs in the first of the seventh to take the lead, therefore giving Mungo credit for the victory. Jack Quinn went in to pitch in the seventh and held the champions for the remainder of the game. Paul Derringer, brilliant young right-hander, went the route for the Cards. O'Doul hit a double and two singles for the Robins, scored one run and drove in two. Herman sent in two with a single. The scores:

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	R	H	E
Pitts'gh.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	1
Phila.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	2

Batteries—Meine and Finney; Bolen, Dudley, Collins and Davis, McCurdy. Losing pitcher—Collins. Umpires—Quigley, Barr and Moran. Time—2h. 51m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	6	9	2
St. Louis	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	2

Batteries—Mungo, Quinn and Lopez; Derringer and Mancuso, Gonzales. Winning pitcher—Mungo. Umpires—McGrew, Reardon and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 47m.

Priscilla III Wins First Race for Alfonso Trophy

KING ALFONSO TROPHY STANDING

Yacht and Owner	Pts.
Priscilla III, Johnston De Forest	4¼
Thisbe, Van S. Merle-Smith	2
Sasqua, Kudner and Beach	2
Rangoon, C. H. Thorling	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 23—Sailing over a 15-mile triangular course with the water smooth and a moderate breeze blowing, Priscilla III, owned by Johnston De Forest and sailed by Briggs S. Cunningham, won the first of a series of five races for the King Alfonso Trophy off this port yesterday and so leads the standing with 4¼ points to its credit. Thisbe, owned by Van S. Merle-Smith and sailed by Sherman Hoyt and Carl Kunow, finished a good second only 20 seconds behind the winner. Sasqua, sailed by George C. Beach, was third and Rangoon, sailed by Charles H. Thorling, was last.

The winner's time was 2h. 26m., remarkably fast time due largely to the fact that there was no windward sailing. Thisbe was over the line first by about half a length over Rangoon with Priscilla third. Rangoon was on Thisbe's weather quarter with Priscilla to windward of her. Both of these yachts were moving along at a fast pace, with Priscilla gradually drawing ahead and rounding the first marker a few feet in the lead. Priscilla and Thisbe kept up their duel over the rest of the course with only a few lengths separating the two at any time. Sasqua and Rangoon found the sailing too fast for them and they gradually fell astern. The summary:

Yacht and owner	Finish
Priscilla III, Johnston De Forest	4 41 00
Thisbe, Van S. Merle Smith	4 41 20
Sasqua, A. H. Kudner and G. C. Beach	4 43 16
Rangoon, C. H. Thorling	4 44 28

U. S. WOMEN FENCERS CLOSE LONDON TOUR

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP) — The United States women's fencing team met the first and second teams of the Salle Bertrand, headquarters of London fencing, in the final matches of their tour last night.

The Americans bowed to the strong first team, 6 to 3, but reversed the decision when they stacked up against the second-string outfit, winning by a similar score.

Miss Dorothy Locke won two of the American victories against the first team and lost one; Miss Marion Lloyd won one and lost two while Miss Molly Burnside lost all three of her matches. Miss Peggy Butler of the London team won all her bouts.

NIPISSING MINING REPORT

Nipissing Mining Company reports that as of Sept. 19 its cash in banks and government, industrial and railroad bonds and investments totaled $2,236,387. Value of ore and bullion at the mine and mill was $376,695, making a total of $2,613,052.

CARDS TO SPLIT MONEY 30 WAYS

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Cardinals, 1931 National League champions, held a meeting yesterday and voted to split into 30 equal shares their winnings in the coming World Series with the Philadelphia Athletics, title winners in the American League. Each one of the 25 players, Manager "Gabby" Street, Secretary Clarence Lloyd, Coach Clyde Wares, Trainer Harrison Weaver and Assistant Trainer Kirby Samuels will come in for one-thirtieth of the team's "take," which will be either 60 or 40 per cent of the competing teams' share from receipts of the first four series games. The team winning the world championship gets the 60 per cent share. The players also voted $500 to Bill Stocksieck, groundskeeper.

NATIONAL FIREPROOFING

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Sept. 23—National Fireproofing Corporation deferred action on the quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred.

TRANSUE & WILLIAMS

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 23—Transue & Williams Steel Forgings Company omitted the quarterly dividend of 25 cents due at this time.

Dealers Sell More Automobile Parts

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 23—Improved business methods have resulted in a 10 per cent increase in the sales of automobile replacement parts during the last year, despite the depression, it was stated at the annual meeting of the National Automotive Parts Association here. This is a coöperative organization of 46 distributors of automobile parts.

Mr. Henry Landale of Detroit, general manager of the association, explained that one factor in the increased sales was the establishment of complete warehouse stocks in the 46 districts, which enables the local dealers to get quicker service on orders in 21 different lines of parts. This improvement allows the dealers to reduce the size of their orders, but to order more frequently. It makes possible 12 retail turnovers annually instead of the two or three which formerly prevailed.

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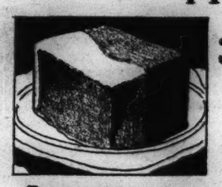
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METALLURGISTS TOLD COPPER IS SAFEGUARDED

Electrical and Automobile Industries Provide Large Markets

With the electrical industry using about 50 per cent of the world's copper supply, there is no need to worry about competition between copper and alternative metals, in the opinion of Col. P. E. Barbour, assistant secretary of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America.

Mr. Barbour is attending the convention of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers being held at the Hotel Statler in connection with the National Metal Congress.

Mr. Barbour also cited the fact that the automobile industry used about 14 per cent of the annual copper production. Competition from alternate metals, he said, will come in small fields, such as the making of kitchen utensils and pipes. However, he added, the amount of copper displaced in these fields makes little difference in the total consumption.

One of the most interesting figures attending the Metal Congress is S. Watamata, vice-president of the Iron and Steel Institute of Japan. Dr. Watamata is on his first trip to America and he is more than gratified with the reception he received.

Dr. S. Watamata, vice-president of the Iron and Steel Institute of Japan, said that due to the World Engineers' Congress held in Tokyo two years ago closer relationship has developed between the United States and Japan through engineers who attended the congress. He pointed out that each people has something to learn from the other.

At the National Metal Exposition being held in conjunction with the congress, an exhibition of tantalum carbide tools, worth $1000, is attracting much attention.

Tantalum carbide, a new tool material, used for high-speed cutting of steel, is regarded as the hardest material made by man. This substance is composed of tantalum, an element, and carbon mixed with cobalt, a metal.

The ore, called tantalite, is mined in western Australia, the only place where the ore is of commercial quality. It is shipped to Chicago where it is refined into metal, a difficult process.

Tantalum carbide, because of its high price, $400 a pound, and its extreme brittleness, is used only to point the steel cutting tools, the rest of the tool being only cheap steel.

Recently metallic tantalum has been used as jewelry material, because it can be made by an electric process in all colors.

Peace Necessity Urged by Caravan

"Peace is a necessity" should be the slogan of our people, Miss Katherine Devereux Blake of New York City, member of the Transcontinental Peace Caravan, told members and guests of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom yesterday at a luncheon given in honor of the Peace Caravan at the Twentieth Century Club.

The people of this country want peace, which is no longer a hope but a necessity, Miss Blake said in summing up the attitude of the people which the caravan had met on its tour of 8000 miles, visiting more than 100 cities and towns from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast.

Miss Mabel Vernon of Wilmington, Del., leader of the caravan and second speaker at the luncheon, said that the peoples of the world are united in the desire for peace, and although some of these believe that it is attainable only by better armaments, others agree that armaments are not securities against wars. They are incentives, she said, rather than preventives.

In their peace tour of the United States, members of the caravan said they were met with great cordiality and have had splendid success in collecting signatures on their petitions for world disarmament, which they will present to President Hoover on Oct. 10. They urged as many as possible to join the caravan on its trip to Washington, D. C., where they intend to tell President Hoover that the people of the United States are in favor of peace, and will back him up if he will instruct the United States delegates to the International Disarmament Conference at Geneva next year to take their stand for universal disarmament.

Institute House For Aliens to Open

International House, 190 Beacon Street, Boston, will open its season's activities with a hospitality welcome to all Institute friends tomorrow afternoon, according to Miss Mabel B. Ellis, acting executive. The members of the Union Patriotique et Philanthropique des Femmes de France de Boston will be hostesses, and serve refreshments made in French kitchens in America.

Plans for this year embrace wider usefulness even than last season, when 45 different nationalities were reached, Miss Ellis said. Reviewing recent work, she explained that among those who had come to the institute for the first time were Portuguese, Finns, Swedes and Albanians, besides Russians, Armenians, Turks, Serbians, Lithuanians and others whose clubs meet regularly at the International House.

Some 500 families have benefited by services which range from instruction in immigration procedure to the problems of health, education both of adults and children, and the adjustment of foreign families to community relationships in new surroundings.

The work among aliens has been extended by the organization of nine new clubs for girls, including clubs in Newton and Cambridge. These girls in groups are taught the rudiments of social customs and good manners, as observed in American homes.

Labor Dispute At Harvard Ended

Disputes between carpenters, tile layers, and electricians, which last week resulted in the calling of a general strike for those employed on Harvard buildings, have been settled and work was resumed today.

The dispute arose over which craft was to lay the floors. The tiles which compose the flooring are of cork and other products. Cork is a product of wood and on this fact the carpenters based their claim for the right to lay it. This claim was substantiated at a meeting of interested parties yesterday, and the carpenters will finish the work.

Announcement of the settlement was made yesterday through the Boston office of Hageman & Harris Co., contractors. University Hall, in commenting on the situation, said: "The dispute, which was legal and technical, might have resulted in a lengthy argument, which would have tied up Harvard's building program but for the action of the contractors, who quickly undertook the patching up of the quarrel."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. H. S. Pethick, Dartmouth, N. S.
Miss Winifred Norton-Nisbett, Rodborough, Stroud, Eng.
Miss Pearl Walter, Chicago, Ill.
Milan M. Larsan, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Margaret J. Pierce, Danville, Va.
Mrs. M. P. Clarke, Danville, Va.
Mrs. Ida Randall Simoneau, Los Angeles, Calif.
Robert H. Angus, Haworth, N. J.
Ella M. Wyne, Sullivan, Ind.
A. G. Lamphier, Meriden, Conn.
Mrs. A. G. Lamphier, Meriden, Conn.
Mrs. E. F. Richmond, Ridgewood, N. J.
Henry C. Richmond, Ridgewood, N. J.
J. H. Haynes, Chicago, Ill.
Albert J. Engster, West New York, N. J.

At the Lyric Theater

Robert Pitkin as Ko-Ko in the Shuberts' Production of "The Mikado."

News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

YET once again the royal family has shown its interest in and sympathy with Freemasonry. The Queen has just made a further presentation to the library and museum of Grand Lodge, in addition to the many she has already made at various times. It is an oval medallion, exhibiting Masonic symbols, the work of French prisoners during the Napoleonic wars and is an especially fine example of the art displayed by those brethren. Grand Lodge and the Craft generally feel particular pleasure in this further proof of the Queen's gracious interest in the order, a pleasure, moreover, that will not be confined to England.

Especial interest is taken in the appointment of J. Heron Lepper, Past Master of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, to be the Prestonian lecturer next year. Mr. Lepper is joint historian of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, a work noted for the meticulous care with which it was compiled.

The progress of the Craft in England continues. No fewer than 30 new lodges have been warranted during the last three months, nine of which will meet in London. Of the remainder two will meet at Southampton and one each at Blackpool, Carlisle, Caterham, Farnworth, Garston, Greenfield, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Manchester, Natal, Newcastle - upon - Tyne, Oldham, Penarth, Portsmouth, Rochester, Staines, Swansea, Workington, East Africa and Trinidad.

In London the housing question is still a problem. The existing Freemason's Hall is marked for demolition and operations will commence immediately. Meanwhile six lodge and chapter rooms are being prepared in the new building for the use of various units. The administrative offices are also now being removed thither but the completion of the new building will not be an accomplished fact until the summer of 1933, when it is hoped the ceremony will be performed by the Duke of Connaught.

Nine lodges, including two in northern China and one in Bengal, have completed their Hall Stone qualification, entitling the masters to wear the Hall Stone collarette in perpetuity. It should be added that the grand temple in the existing Freemasons' Hall, known to so many visitors and an object of general admiration, is not to be disturbed by the building operations, but will be preserved, along with the mosaic pavement at the entrance, in its entirety.

Mr. Justice Hawke, who is a Past Grand Warden of England, has just been on a visit to his native county of Cornwall, and while there paid a visit to Tregullow Lodge, of which his father was master in 1865, the second year of the history of the lodge, of which the father was a founder. Additional interest was centered in the visit, as Justice Hawke was accompanied by his son, who is a Past Master of the Charterhouse Lodge in London. Many years ago the judge's father presented the lodge with a set of glasses, one of which has, for a long time, been in a London museum. Another has been mounted and placed in a wooden receptacle and was presented on this occasion to the judge.

Public Masonic processions are not looked upon with favor in England. Indeed, they never have been, and it was solely because the famous William Preston crossed a public thoroughfare in London clad in his Masonic regalia that his temporary suspension took place. In Bridlington, however, there has just been a public procession in connection with a service held in the Parish Church there, but directly connected with the Masonic order of Knights Templar. It was the first time in the history of the town that such a service had taken place. The Knights wore their quaint, Old World costumes and the route of the procession was lined with Craft Masons, all wearing their aprons and, where qualified, the collars of their ranks.

In Ireland such public gatherings are common, and there, as is not permissible in England, the members of all branches in Freemasonry unite together for that purpose. In England, Mark Masonry, the Knights Templar, the Ancient and Accepted Rite, the Knights of the Red Cross and Holy Sepulchre, the Cryptic Degrees, Rosicrucian Society, the Order of Light and the like, do not receive official recognition. No decorations beyond those of the Royal Arch may be worn in a craft lodge, nor may any mention be made, either in lodge or at the after proceedings of any branch of Masonry other than the Craft and Arch. Yet the majority of leading Craft Masons are members of all these other orders, holding high office in each. In Ireland, however, all are recognized, and there are frequently public processions and church services where the members of each, wearing their different regalia, take part, are held.

One such has just been held at Hillsborough parish church, County Down, and among those present was the Duke of Abercorn, Governor of Northern Ireland, several of whose ancestors have held the high office of Grand Master of Ireland. Although not officially connected with Irish Masonry, the Duke is a Past Grand Warden of England and more than one of his relatives have also held high office under the English jurisdiction.

Business Situation Improved Ely Says

"In Massachusetts we are justified in being optimistic," said Gov. Joseph B. Ely to several hundred members of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at their monthly luncheon yesterday at the Copley-Plaza. The Governor was the honor guest and speaker.

He said that in his travels around the State he found abundant reason for encouragement. In Brockton the shoe men are confident of the future; in Worcester County, mills are running full time; in Lawrence conditions are improved and in Fall River, the employment situation is much better than a year ago.

"Good business will be here before we know it as a whole," he said. Then he smilingly indicated how "the men on the street" talked either depression or good times without knowing really much about it. "They will not know of the business upturn," said the Governor, "until it is 25 or 30 per cent better."

He advised factory and mill owners to be prepared to "catch the freshening financial winds."

His policy of issuing bonds or notes and building roads and state institutional structures, he said, had abundantly proved its wisdom in the great amount of employment furnished, the putting of large sums of money into circulation, and the money saved under present conditions. Of some $7,000,000 spent for new construction, contracts were awarded for $1,500,000 less than formerly, he asserted. He specified two contracts where on each one $100,000 had been saved because of the markedly low bids. He also said that a cut in routing expenditures of the state departments would save the taxpayers at least $2,000,000.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

CONNECTICUT

Greenwich: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 28.

MAINE

Bangor: City Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 2. Radiocast Station WABI, 1200 kilocycles.

Bethel: Methodist Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

MARYLAND

Baltimore (First Church): Lyric Theater, Mount Royal Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 29.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

Fall River: Temple Hall, New Masonic Building, 8 p. m., Sept 29.

Springfield: Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 29.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord: Church Edifice, North State and School Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

Pittsfield: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

NEW JERSEY

Burlington: Robert Stacy Junior High School Auditorium, High Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 27.

East Orange: Strand Theater, Main and Grove Streets, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 27.

Hackensack: State Street School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 1.

NEW YORK

Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 29.

Buffalo (Third Church): Church Edifice, Ferry Street and Norwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 1.

Croton-on-Hudson (auspices First Church, Harmon-on-Hudson): Croton-Harmon High School, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 27.

Flushing: Church Edifice, Sanford Avenue, near Parsons Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 28.

Hamburg: Palace Theater, Buffalo Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 27.

Jamestown: Crystal Ballroom, Hotel Jamestown, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 28.

Mt. Vernon: Westchester Woman's Club Auditorium, 110 Crary Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 28.

New York (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 555 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.

Norwich: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 27.

Oneida: Oneida High School Auditorium, 456 Elizabeth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Queens Village: Citizens' Community House, Jamaica Avenue, opposite Two Hundred and Fifteenth Place, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 28.

Seneca Falls: Mynderse Academy Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

PENNSYLVANIA

Ardmore: Church Edifice, Athens and Linwood Avenues, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 27.

WEST VIRGINIA

Fairmont: Church Edifice, Washington Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

BOSTON STORES ADOPT UNITED DELIVERY PLAN

Sorting and Distribution Station in Cambridge to Speed Service

Consolidated deliveries of 24 Boston retail stores to their customers within the usual delivery area surrounding this city, with the aim of speeding up service to customers and eliminating part of the present congestion of express trucks and vehicles in the shopping district, is to start within a week or 10 days.

Large sums are expected to be saved by the merchants of Boston participating in this plan from a few thousand dollars for the small store to many thousands for the large store. Fifty trucks have been bought, and uniformed drivers are to handle the distribution of packages from store to customer, four trucks collecting from the stores and the balance delivering from the sorting and distribution station in Cambridge.

A building is nearing completion for this purpose at Third and Bent Streets, Cambridge, equipped with every known device for modern handling of merchandise, including a three-speed conveyor, to expedite the sorting and rapid distribution of the packages. The building is a one-story structure on 60,000 square feet of land.

The plan originated with the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and is along the lines of the board's object to aid member stores in reducing expenses, increasing efficiency and providing better service to customers. Arrangements have been made with Stone's Express, Inc., of Lynn, for the deliveries, and that company is building the sorting and distribution structure, buying the trucks and providing all labor in connection with the new service.

Merchandise bought at any of the 24 stores involved, and requested to be delivered, will be sent to the Cambridge building, sorted as to destination, and delivered promptly by large gray trucks, the doors of which are controlled electrically.

Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board; Mr. R. A. Johnston, secretary of that organization; Mr. A. C. Neves, retail store traffic manager of Stone's Express and several leading merchants of Boston coöperated in planning the consolidated delivery service, with the committee representing the governing council of the board, consisting of: Mr. A. V. Sheffield, vice-president of L. P. Hollander Company; Mr. John Shepard 3d of the Shepard Stores, and Mr. Fred Vorenberg of Gilchrist Company.

Deliveries under the new plan will be made to Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Newton, Somerville, Watertown, Arlington, Belmont Braintree, Dedham, Hyde Park, Lexington, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Nahant, Needham, Quincy, Reading, Readville, Revere, Saugus, Stoneham Swampscott, Wakefield, Waltham, Wellesley, Weston, Weymouth, Winchester, Winthrop, Woburn and Wollaston. One delivery per day is to be made in each of these communities.

TRAIN SCHEDULES CHANGE ON SUNDAY

With the return of eastern standard time next Sunday, the Boston & Maine Railroad announces several changes in schedules, including the speeding up of many local and distant trains. Generally, the new schedules show trains operating one hour later than the summer table, to conform to the change of time. The Minute Man, to Chicago; the Flying Yankee, to Portland; the Ambassador and the Alouette, Montreal trains, are some of the expresses which will remain on the same schedule.

The noon express from Portland to Boston will be speeded up and operated daily instead of only week days. Due in Boston at 2:30 p. m., the train is five minutes faster than its previous schedule, making more convenient connections with the Minute Man for Chicago and the West. The new timetables show a new week-end sleeping car service between New York and White River Junction, which will benefit those wishing to attend Dartmouth College football games.

Rural New England Homes Are Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 23—Women editors of magazines, journals and departments of publications and also women economists, from as far west as Kansas and as far south as Tennessee, numbering about 90, gathered in the home department of the Eastern States Exposition today. The editors described the special service each is endeavoring to render in the field of home making.

More interest is exhibited in the New England village than ever before, and persons specially concerned with early New England architecture have come from various quarters to make sketches of colonial structures. Antiques inside the buildings are studied intently and the lectures and demonstrations on the various sides of home making are well attended, it was maintained.

The state buildings, with their choice exhibits, and Camp Vail, where 200 4-H Club champions stage their demonstrations, attracted crowds. Nearly 200 members of the Boy Scouts of America are gathered here, including a mounted troop from New Hampshire and a large delegation from Vermont.

The intercollegiate dairy cattle-judging contest, in which 10 colleges participated, was won by the Cornell team.

MAYORS' CLUB URGES PUBLIC JOB ECONOMY

Rigid governmental economy, which would entail the elimination of proposed public works' programs for the relief of unemployment, is the proposal which the Mayors' Club is prepared to make to Gov. Joseph B. Ely at a conference next Tuesday on unemployment. This was learned yesterday when the committee of mayors met at the State House.

During the informal meeting, the mayors decided to abandon the proposal for a luxury tax as a means of increasing tax revenues. The theory of a luxury tax was declared sound but it was thought inadvisable to hamper a return of business prosperity by further taxing luxuries. The mayors also opposed any increase in income taxes.

Stage Notes

The bill at the Lyric Theater will be changed tomorrow night to "Pinafore." "The Mikado" will have its last performance at this theater tonight.

EXCESS PROFIT TAX PROPOSED TO HELP TRADE

Blaine Backs Redivision of Wealth as Way Out of Business Slump

SUSSEX, Wis., Sept. 22 (AP)—An excess profit tax was recommended today by Senator John J. Blaine (R.) of Wisconsin as a mans to equalize the tax burden and prevent the accumulation of vast wealth in the hands of a few.

"It is obvious to me," Mr. Blaine said, "that the unequal distribution of wealth and income is the primary cause of the present depression here in America."

Addressing a group of farmers, the Wisconsin Senator said to increase the normal income tax "will in no way afford a remedy in the redistribution of wealth and income."

"An excess profits' tax," he said, "discourages monopolies, is a self-restraint upon mergers and chain organizations, discourages exorbitant and unconscionable price fixing, increases wages, and through those avenues, enhances the purchasing power of the consumer."

He said employers would rather pay higher wages than an excess profit tax and that would, he added, result in increased purchasing power.

BRITISH RAILWAYS INCREASE FARES

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—British railway companies at a meeting today with English travel agencies decided to raise fares for continental travel by approximately 20 per cent on the cost of the continental portion of each journey.

The action was taken in conformity with the altered value of the pound sterling abroad.

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FREEPORT, L. I. ..... 44 So. Main St.
PORT RICHMOND, S. I. ..... 156 Richmond Ave.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN. ..... 1210 Main St.
STAMFORD, CONN. ..... 97 Atlantic St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I. ..... 172 Mathewson St.
LYNN, MASS. ..... 352 Union St.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS. ..... 346 Massachusetts Ave.
NEWARK, N. J. ..... 649 Broad St.
NEWARK, N. J. ..... 17 So. Broad St.
ELIZABETH, N. J. ..... 136 Main St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J. ..... 111 Park Ave.
PATERSON, N. J. ..... 221 Main St.
MONTCLAIR, N. J. ..... 508 Bloomfield Ave.
ORANGE, N. J. ..... 31 Main St.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. ..... 514 Main St.
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THE HOME FORUM

Kearsarge and Slieve Donard

I SAT with an Irishman on the summit of Kearsarge. He came from Belfast, and had never before tasted the exhilarating breezes of the New Hampshire hills. He knew the hills of Donegal and the peaks of Kerry; he spoke with a charming fondness for the mountains of Mourne. Shall I ever forget the soft beauty with which he clothed the phrase "mountains of Mourne" every time he referred to the peaks which stand sentinel near the northeast coast of Ireland? It was a beauty that seemed to convey a longing for the brown peat bog and the singing streams and the ol' sod to which he often turned with affection.

The day was warm. A haze hung over the valley. Up in the tower above us, the wind frolicked through the slender stair which zigzagged its way to the shelter for the fire warden. The breeze was welcome, for we had had a stiff climb of a mile, in which we rose eleven hundred feet, from the point where we abandoned the car. Strange to say, it was the breeze that seemed to transport him across three thousand miles of ocean while his eyes roamed the crests of a near-by range.

"Ye know," he said, "there's hardly any differince in the scenery here and in the ol' country. When ye look over the mountains there, ye might be looking at the peaks in the mountains of Mourne. The only thing ye don't git are the little white cabins in the glens, an' the little patchwork fields — although there're some big fields, too — but some o' thim lakes are grand.

"I've nivir seen a lake as pretty as that one down there," pointing to Pleasant Lake, which resembles a perfect jewel in a setting of green gold. "An' I don't know how there's nobody seems to say much about it. Ye know, if it weren't for the songs, perhaps Killarney wouldn't be so well known. Our poets have done a lot for Ireland. Just think of what Tom Moore did with the Vale of Avoca—

Sweet vale of Avoca! how calm could I rest
In thy bosom of shade, with the friends I love best,
Where the storms that we feel in this cold world should cease,
And our hearts, like thy waters, be mingled in peace.

"There's no song, to my mind, as pretty as 'The Meeting of the Waters.' And it's a beautiful spot where the Avon and Avoca meet.

"Or just think of what Moira O'Neill did in his 'Glens of Antrim':

Wathers o' Moyle, I hear ye callin',
Clearer for half o' the world between,
Antrim hills an' the wet rain fallin',
Whiles ye are nearer than snow-tops keen;
Dreams o' the night an' a night-wind callin'—
What is the half o' the world between?"

Half of the world appeared to sink out of sight as the man from Belfast lilted over the Antrim hills and he saw in the peaks around him, not New Hampshire, but the hills of his former Irish home.

"Of course," he caught up again, "there's wan big difference with the mountains of Mourne. As ye look into the country, ye see the peaks like they are here, but in another direction ye get a glimpse of the Irish sea and ye can, away out a bit, see the Isle o' Man, an' ye can hear the water singing among the rocks—"

At this point he had me puzzled. I began to wonder if the resemblance was as striking as it had at first appeared. I could see no ocean waters beating upon the shore, nor anything which by the liveliest flight of imagination approached the Isle of Man. But he quickly turned his back upon the east, and repeated in a tone of voice at once gentle and genuine that, if a few cabins were dotted here and there, "you might be looking at the mountains of Mourne when ye're right in the heart of New Hampshire."

My own experience confirmed this view, and I began to wonder if there was not some truth in the assertion that what New Hampshire needed most was a Moore or a Scott to tune his harp to the enchanting beauties of her countryside. Is there not, within a stone's throw of Kearsarge, a stretch of countryside so like the Lammermoors that any fair description of the one might aptly fit the other? Are there not in the sheep that graze upon the hill an identical image of what may be seen on the Irish or Scottish hillsides, where the memory of the exile lingers in the words of a song?

Kearsarge and Slieve Donard. In what lies the difference? It is a difference of home, and song and story. It is the kinship of the hills which strikes its roots in the hearts of men. Kearsarge may raise its head a few feet higher in the clouds than the highest peak in the mountains of Mourne, but the exile thinks not of altitude. To him there is something enduring in hills for which the poet, rather than the painter, has found the most beautiful form of expression.

W. W. C.

The Magic of the Familiar

Recently we visited Olney, famous because of its association with William Cowper and John Newton; and in a conversation with one of the villagers, we discovered that he had never visited the museum. He seemed amused to think that anybody should do such a thing. People, he thought, had curious interests. Anyhow he never bothered, and it is doubtful if he even knew who Cowper was. What could Cowper or his poems or his essays or his letters mean to him, or Newton and his hymns?

On another occasion we waited for a bus outside a little Inn on Dunmail Raise, in the English Lake District. "No," said the innkeeper's wife. "I've never been up Helvellyn." She told us that she got plenty of exercise without climbing mountains. She even grew tired of seeing climbers! Though living at the foot of one of the mountains, she apparently had no desire to do what others came hundreds of miles to do. Perhaps sometimes she did foolish things, but she was hardly capable of that particular folly! She reminded one of the London bus driver, who was asked if he had ever been inside St. Paul's. "No," he replied, "and if you drove a bus round the great pile, four times a day, you wouldn't want to go in yourself."

Lord Bryce, in his book on "South America," described the surroundings of Arequipa, the second city of Peru. "It stands on a vast amphitheater of tableland with views out over the furrowed desert where the sun goes down into the cloud bank that hangs over the Pacific and views up to the snow-clad peaks that guard it on the east."

He was deeply impressed by the scene, but "wondered if it would retain its power when it had grown familiar, and if many of those who had lived there drew delight from the marvelous nature that surrounded it, and found in its contemplation some relief from the monotony of life in a society so small and isolated."

If we lived beside the sea always, would we continue to feel the same expansion of thought that an occasional visit now gives?

If the Alps were the place of our dwelling, would we experience the same ecstasy? Some Swiss people hardly ever look at their mountains. They take them for granted and spend their days making diminutive things as though in that way to escape from a too oppressive grandeur!

We heard a quaint story once, concerning the days when pearls were found in Scottish waters. Writing in the year 1705, John Spruel, a pearl dealer, said: "I have dealt in pearls for forty years and yet I could never sell a necklace of fine Scots pearl in Scotland, nor fine pendants, the generality seeking for Oriental pearls, because farther fetched, and that in spite of the fact that I could show some of our own Scots pearls as fine, more hard and transparent than any Oriental."

The most interesting people are those who have seen through this fallacy of things "farther fetched," and who appreciate the wonder close at hand. We met a man once in a certain Northern valley. He was in love with his own district which lay around—a small manufacturing town. He was enthusiastic about the beauty of the neighborhood. It is significant that he was not a native of the place; that he was what the natives called a "comer-in," their name for one not born and bred there.

He had seen other places and other lands, but yet he claimed there was hardly a district in the land that could show more varied scenery within a radius of three miles. In his first week, he had seen more of it than the majority of the natives had discovered in the whole of their lives.

We chose a day at the end of May on which to spend twelve hours in the open. It proved an unforgettable experience. About ten valleys, or cloughs, radiated to different points of the compass. Our route was out and in, out toward the circumference and then in toward the center, never going beyond the three-mile radius. We climbed seven or eight hills and several times were above one thousand feet, and always on the tops were the wild moorlands. There were exquisite light effects, as we climbed through the sunlit shade of the wooded, rugged stream sides out on to the open, unwooded moorlands.

The enthusiast vindicated his claim that day, showing me what great scenery there was in unfrequented ways within walking distance of one's home.

Schubert's Spring Symphony

The Musikverein at Gratz, realizing the unacknowledged genius of Franz Schubert, and eager to show its appreciation of his abilities, elected him a member of their organization. The position was but an honorary one. No remuneration was derived from it, nor were there any duties attached to it. It pleased the composer's wounded vanity, however. Franz received the news of his election with the joy of one accepting an unexpected inheritance. He was starving for recognition. His pride in his work was restored by the knowledge that somewhere in Gratz a group of musicians wanted him as one of their own. Overflowing with gratitude for this honor, Franz decided to thank them in the only medium he could. He would compose a symphony in their honor. . . . When the first movement was fully completed, Franz was thoroughly satisfied with it. He played it for his friends who were awed and overcome with admiration.

"Franz'l, this will be your greatest symphony! Your greatest work," Vogl told him glowingly.

"And the second theme is as beautiful as any of your songs," Mayrhofer added.

Schober was belligerent. "Why pick out the second theme? The whole movement is superb—from beginning to end. It is complete and polished. No one part is better than another."

"Yes," Vogl continued rapturously, "it is complete from beginning to end. The movement sounds as though you had springtime in your heart, Franz'l! Yes, this symphony is the music of eternal springtime."

It was easy to work on the symphony with words like these glowing in his heart. The second movement was sketched, carefully outlined, then built up phrase by phrase. Franz felt that he had surpassed himself. The second movement was more beautiful than the first. He would not play it for his friends yet—not until the symphony was finished in all its four movements. When they heard the complete work they could then judge it as a whole. Fervidly, he began the Scherzo with its gay, lilting melody, and then, searching for the development, he stopped. He bit the end of his quill; passed his fingers through his hair. What ailed him? He hadn't an idea left. . . .

A week later, Schubert's friends gathered impatiently in his room to hear the new symphony in its complete form. Franz began the first movement. Without waiting for applause, he progressed from the second into the scherzo. After the first few bars, he stopped suddenly.

His friends looked up astonished.

"Play on, Franz, play on. The symphony is magnificent. We're listening to it," Mayrhofer cried.

Schubert's hands dropped from the keyboard. He shook his head sadly.

"That is all there is to this symphony."

"But you don't mean to say that it ends there—after a few bars of the third movement?" Schober asked in amazement.

"That is all. The symphony is ended. I can't compose another note of it."

"Then you'll let it remain an—unfinished symphony?"

"Yes, Johann. It will remain an unfinished symphony."

Vogl was incredulous.

"Do you mean to say that inspiration failed you, Franz? You who can compose anything, at any length and at any time?"

Franz smiled miserably.

"Remember, Johann, you called this a Spring symphony? It was dedicated to eternal springtime, you said. For a brief time, springtime was in my heart—and so springtime crept into my music. But only for a brief time. Now there is only winter there—desolate and dreary. How can I compose the ending of a symphony to Spring? How can I compose something that is not in my heart? . . .

"The symphony will never be finished, Johann. . . . I am glad that it will remain unfinished, for only then can it be a reflection of my heart. Unfinished, it is spontaneously beautiful—as fresh as springtime—from beginning to end."

—DAVID EWEN, in "The Unfinished Symphony."

The Lily

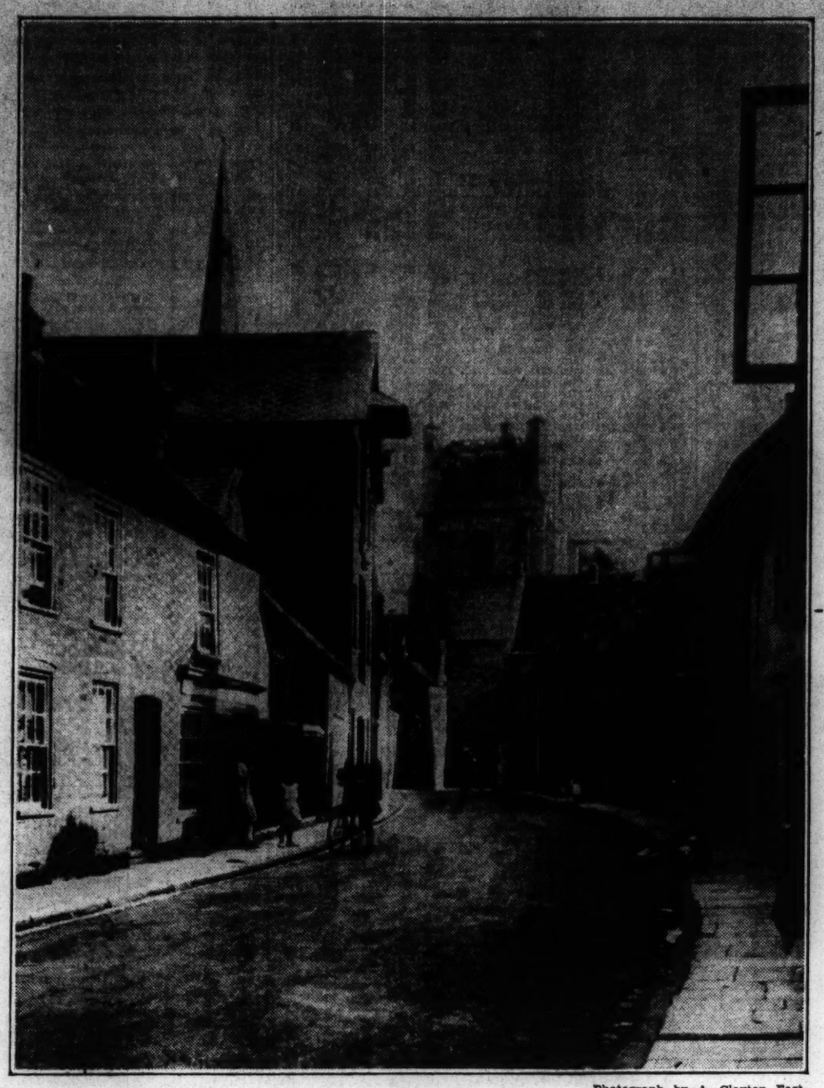
Thy loveliness is meek and free
From arrogance, and yet I find
A certain stately pride in thee
That wakens revery in my mind.

And well I ween why it is so!—
A lily once the Master took
His lesson from, then let it go,
But first he blessed it with a look.

Ah! who can doubt the flower was thrilled
With tremblings strange, and raised its head
With joy, its lovesome body filled
With sense of what the Master said?

And lilies since, forevermore,
Do hold them high, do bear them well,
Do raise their cups more proudly, for
The lily of the parable.

—RICHARD BURTON, in "Lyrics of Brotherhood."



A Street in Chichester, England. Photograph by A. Clayton East

Song of a Syrian Lace Seller

On the sidewalk by the busy flow
Of peoples passing to and fro—
Where the wan winter sunlight falls
Across the grey gates of St. Paul's,
A woman of an alien race
Stands with a tray of fancy lace.

Swarthy of skin, with raven hair,
A daughter of the Orient there,
Wearing her native costume yet
Of woven shawl and long head net—
And the long Syrian sunrise
Looking out from her curtained eyes.

The curious, intricate designs
Of every lace in faultless lines
Of ancient symbols she has made,
Turning her country's lore to trade: . . .

Out of the Common sharp and fleet
The cold winds blow across the street;
And their shrill voices seem to say:
Symbols and dreams have passed away—
And our wise western world deeries
All their lost hidden mysteries.

—WILLIAM STANLEY BRAITHWAITE, in "The House of Falling Leaves."

A Fable Maker of France

La Fontaine, fable maker of France, is own brother to Béranger, that sweet singing bird of Paris. The fashioner of fables was a singer of an earlier age, yet in them both was the same childlike, lovable disposition and the same power of poesy. Like Béranger, La Fontaine was the "petted child of Paris" whose friends took care of him, since he troubled little about himself. He was a casual creature, just as are poets traditionally, whom it delighted Paris to look after. He bore, indeed, a strong resemblance to the White Knight, if the simile may be pardoned; inasmuch as, riding one day with some valuable business papers tied to his saddle-bow, he presently forgot all about them and they fell off. A passer-by, seeing them in the road, asked La Fontaine if he had lost anything; but La Fontaine assured him that he had not—he had nothing to lose! Nor would anything convince him to the contrary, till he was faced with the documents and admitted that they were his.

It was difficult sometimes to know how to manage quite so absent-minded a poet, who forgot his lunch in the excitement of reading Livy, who used to go strolling in other people's gardens under the impression that they were his. When confronted with kings, it made no difference. Bidden one day to court to read his newest fables to His Majesty, he went off gayly—only to find that he had left the precious book behind! Even the King had to give him up and laugh with the rest, in the end dismissing him royally with a purse of gold, which La Fontaine promptly left in the coach. His friends, however, who were prepared for this contingency, rescued it for him and he was none the worse. They knew they were guardians of a genius, who was an honest man and grateful for their care, one who always kept his word when once he gave it. If careless in trifles, in his studies at least he was thorough. He spent his longest hours in the woods—where, to be sure, he frequently got lost—learning the ways of the animals that talk and walk, dance and prance, through the fables.

Even those who disliked him were compelled to admire his works. When Voltaire said that they would never stand the test of criticism, he was challenged to prove his assertion. He thereupon read a fable through at random, but could find no fault with it, so a second followed and a third, with the same result; till, throwing the book away from him in disgust, he exclaimed: "Why, this book is nothing but a collection of masterpieces!" And with such praise any genius might be content.

CHICHESTER may be classed as a cathedral town, but the observant visitor can see that the spirit of the community is not dominated by the beautiful market cross and graceful spire. Its ecclesiastical activity seems, as it were, to have retired before the natural trading instincts of the community. Merchant and cleric rub shoulders in streets of jumbled architecture—Jacobean, Georgian with its mellow brick and deep doorways, Victorian at its worst, and the last effort at high art of the country builder.

This picture, however, shows a quite consistent street of seventeenth and eighteenth century houses, leading to the medieval Bell Tower built of rough gray stone. This tower has an original history. In the fourteenth century there lived in the neighboring village of Appledram a knight who was also by nature a builder. Hence he began the erection on his own property of a noble tower, to be visible all over the countryside. But before he had proceeded far, the reigning monarch of the time—apprehensive of challenge to his own supremacy—had the enterprising builder informed that his activities did not meet with approval, and that, if persisted in, they might be terminated in an unpleasantly final manner.

The knight—as all builders must be—was a man of imagination. He sought the protection of the only power which, in those days, could defend an artist from the Philistinism of his feudal superiors. He transferred his activities to the cathedral precincts. Here, undisturbed, he erected the beautiful structure appearing at the end of the street.

On a summer morning, seen from the Roman wall, the red and orange tiled roofs glow against the mauve shadow on the Bell Tower, thrusting its noble head into the brilliant sunshine.

The street is in deep shadow and piercing light. Ever and anon a country cart rattles down the uneven surface—a sharp intrusion into the summer peace; through the open casements drift the children's voices, rising and falling in their play.

Full of inconsistencies, full of beauty—this is an English county town.

Commendation Not Condemnation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY individual needs to be saved from the condemnation of materialism appearing as sin, sickness, fear, and death. In his struggle for dominion over the obstacle to his peace one may have exhausted many material theories, to no avail. Yet a remedy is at hand. God, the loving Father, who is everywhere present, gives to all health, joy, love, and peace. Through the study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, all may come to understand God and man aright, and this understanding is the way of salvation, the way out of all human difficulties.

The prophet Habakkuk declares of God, "Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity." How humbly, then, one may draw close to Him as infinite good, as the only power, presence, and intelligence, as the only source from which one may confidently expect to receive sustenance and rest!

And when the truth about man's real selfhood, as the image and likeness of God, dawns on consciousness, one has begun to experience the joy and blessings of the new birth, which initiates the process of regeneration and purification of the material sense of self, and which continues until this false sense is completely overcome by the truth, and one knows that God holds all His children free in His infinite goodness continuously.

Material sense testifies to everything as existing materially and as subject to change and decay. It would have us believe that God permits discord, and that man may be either weak or strong, sick or healthy, a failure or a success, and that his ultimate is death. Through Christian Science every one can reverse this false picture of man by exercising the spiritual sense of existence.

One problem which confronts us is learning how to live agreeably with one another; and we find that the problem must be solved in our own consciousness through the understanding of divine Love. Unless we see the real man, we shall discover that the error which we have been harboring in our thought of another may become as a millstone about our own neck. Should it seem difficult for us to get a clear realization of man as God's perfect child, it behooves us to desire earnestly to express more humility and patience and to eliminate from our own consciousness thoughts of resentment, self-justification, and faultfinding.

Suppose we perceive a coworker who is not measuring up to the standard which we consider essential? What should be our attitude toward him? What does he need, condemnation? No, that may be his lot already. He is entitled to salvation; he needs to be saved from the false suggestion of the carnal mind which is binding him and which Paul declares is "enmity against God." If he is committing mistakes that affect the welfare of himself and his friends, we may, perhaps, in a Christian spirit and with a loving desire to help him, point out the error to him, and assist him to awaken from false beliefs and to master them. Condemnation of another's shortcomings as real may act as an obstacle to his progress and to ours. A moral responsibility rests on each one to enfold his brother in the consciousness of Love. On pages 476 and 477 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy gives a definite rule whereby the Master met the false beliefs which would attach themselves to man: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

Were another trapped in a burning building, should we not stress every effort to rescue him? Why, then, should we not deal with him even the more compassionately and help to liberate him when he is deceived by an unseen, subtle foe of whose nature he may be entirely ignorant? We can never know the hours another may spend in struggling to gain the victory over some easily besetting sin. Expressions of tenderness and words of encouragement may be the very things necessary to bring about a speedy transformation of consciousness, and may inspire him to strive for a larger thought of God and a more spiritual sense of his relation to Him. With this newly acquired understanding he will then be in possession of the spiritual dominion bestowed upon all the sons of God. Through spiritual love we save ourselves and others from the condemnation of materialism, exercising instead the spirit of Christian commendation.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

Rätt bedömande, icke fördömande

Översättning av den å denna sida på engelska förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

VARJE människa behöver bliva räddad från materialismens fördömelse, som tager sig uttryck i synd, sjukdom, fruktan och död. I kampen för att vinna herravälde över det som är ett hinder för hennes frid har hon måhända utnyttjat många materiella teorier, ehuru till ingen nytta. Likväl finnes ett botemedel till hands. Gud, den kärleksrike Fadern, som är allestädes närvarande, giver åt alla hälsa, glädje, kärlek och frid. Genom studiet av Christian Science' lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, av Mary Baker Eddy, kunna alla komma till rätt förståelse av Gud och människan, och denna förståelse är vägen till frälsning, vägen ut ur alla mänskliga svårigheter.

Profeten Habackuk förklarar om Gud: "Du vilkens ögon äro för rena för att se på det onda, du som icke lider att skåda på orättrådighet". Hur ödmjukt kunna vi ej då närma oss Honom såsom det oandligt goda, den enda makten, närvaron och intelligensen, den enda källan, från vilken vi med tillförsikt kunna förvänta uppehållande kraft och ro.

Och när sanningen om människans verkliga självhet såsom Guds avbild och likhet dagas för medvetandet, ha vi börjat erfara den glädje och välsignelse, som åtföljer den nya födelsen. Denna inleder en omskapelse- och reningsprocess i den materiella uppfattningen av självet, vilken pågår tills denna felaktiga uppfattning är fullständigt övervunnen av sanningen och vi veta, att Gud i Sin oändliga godhet ständigt uppehåller alla Sina barn i frihet.

Den materiella förnimmelsen vittnar om allt såsom existerande materiellt och såsom underkastat förändring och förgängelse. Den vill få oss att tro, att Gud tillståndet disharmoni och att människan kan vara antingen svag eller stark, sjuk eller frisk, kan misslyckas eller hava framgång och att hon slutligen skall dö. Medelst Christian Science kan var och en omkasta denna felaktiga bild av människan genom att praktiskt omsätta den andliga uppfattningen av tillvaron.

Ett problem, som ofta möter oss, är hur vi skola lära os att leva i harmoni med varandra; och vi skola finna, att detta problem måste lösas i vårt eget medvetande genom förståelsen av gudomlig Kärlek. Om vi icke se den verkliga människan, skola vi upptäcka, att den villfarelse beträffande vår nästa, som vi hyst i vår tanke, kan bliva som en kvarnsten kring vår egen hals. Om det förefaller oss svårt att få en klar förståelse av människan såsom Guds fullkomliga barn, höves det oss att allvarligt önska att kunna visa mer ödmjukhet och tålamod och att ur vårt eget medvetande utdriva tankar av agg, egenrättfärdighet och begär att kritisera.

Antag, att vi se, att en arbetskamrat icke når upp till den standard vi anse vara nödvändig. Hur böra vi förhålla oss gentemot honom? Vad är det han behöver—fördömelse? Nej, detta är kanske redan hans lott. Han är berättigad till frälsning; han behöver frälsas från det köttsliga sinnets falska suggestion, som binder honom och som Paulus förklarar vara "fiendskap mot Gud". Om han begår misstag, som inverka på hans och hans vänners välfärd, kunna vi måhända i kristlig anda och med kärleksfull åstundan att hjälpa honom utpeka villfarelsen för honom och vara honom behjälpliga att vakna upp från felaktiga föreställningar och bemästra dem. Om vi fördöma andra för deras brister, såsom vore dessa verkliga, kan detta bliva till hinder för både deras och vårt eget framåtskridande. Det åligger envar såsom en moralisk skyldighet att innesluta sin broder i Kärlekens medvetande. På sid. 476 och 477 i *Science and Health* giver Mrs. Eddy en bestämd regel, i enlighet med vilken Mästaren bemötte de falska föreställningar, som ville tränga sig på människan: "Jesus såg i Vetenskapen den fullkomliga människan, som framstod för honom, där den syndande dödliga människan framstår för de dödliga. I denna fullkomliga människa såg Frälsaren Guds egen likhet, och denna rätta syn på människan helade de sjuka."

Om någon vore instängd i ett brinnande hus, skulle vi icke då anstränga oss till det yttersta för att rädda honom? Varför skulle vi ej handla mot honom än mer barmhärtigt och hjälpa till att befria honom, när han blivit bedragen av en osedd lömsk fiende, om vars natur han måhända är alldeles okunnig? Vi få kanske aldrig veta om de timmar, då vår nästa måste kämpa för att vinna seger över någon synd som oupphörligt anfäktar honom. Uttryck av ömhet och ord av uppmuntran är måhända just det som behöves för att åstadkomma ett hastigt omdanande av medvetandet och inspirera honom till att sträva efter en vidare Guds-tanke och en mer andlig förnimmelse av hans egen gemenskap med Gud. Med denna nyförvärvade förståelse är han då i besittning av det andliga herravälde, som är förlänat åt alla Guds barn. Genom andlig kärlek kunna vi rädda oss själva och andra från materialismens fördömelse och i stället giva uttryck åt ett rätt bedömande i kristlig anda.

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Sonnet

(To a Firebird)

I know yourself to be but faintly known
With all the gladness of your wing-brushed days,
And all the fire you have freely sown
Is soon forgot and lost in devious ways;

You, who have been a flame across the night,
A cry against the vaulted velvet sky,
Linking yourself forever with the light
And all uncharted places far and high—

Accept the little broken song I sing
As one lone tribute for your colored flight;
It's all I have, but this I gladly bring
While you wing on and then are plucked from sight;

So is your subtle sovereignty most fair,
Flying here, or in some purer air.

JOHN C. RITCHEY.

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BUOYANT TONE DISPLAYED IN ACTIVE MARKET

Substantial Gains Recorded by Many Prominent Stocks

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—The stock market turned upward today.

Share prices, particularly rails, were sent hurdling upward in the most brilliant market recovery since the war debt moratorium of June.

Stock exchange officials lifted the ban on short selling, once more providing a relatively free and open market, after two days of the most stringent control since the World War.

Trading was confidently resumed in London, with a good effect, both here and in Paris.

The violent upsurge of share prices spent its force before the close of the market. Advances of 3 to 15 points, with rails making the most sweeping gains, were generally reduced by 1 to 3 points as trading slackened in the last hour.

A few issues came back to the top in the final dealings. Delaware & Hudson fell back about 3, after gaining 15. Union Pacific fell back about as much, after rising 13½. New York Central's extreme gain of 7 was reduced, then regained.

U. S. Steel lost about half an extreme rise of 4¼, and American Telephone slipped back a couple of points after rising more than 7.

The market closed with a strong tone. Sales were about 3,000,000 shares.

Trading was active. Some conservative brokers naturally regarded such an advance as too rapid.

The wage reductions inaugurated in the steel industry which may affect some 1,000,000 workers if generally accepted, and the talk of reductions in railway wages, threatening the pay of some 1,300,000 workers, could not, of course, be regarded as of wholly favorable import even by those bankers and economists who believe that a general wage revision must precede recovery.

Leveling Process

While acknowledging that the immediate effects of such reductions may for a time curtail retail purchases of automobiles, radio sets, and other important lines of merchandise, this school of thought, of which Albert H. Wiggin, head of the Chase National Bank, is a leading exponent, holds that measures artificially to stem the tide of deflation which began running out two years ago have merely slackened and thus prolonged its flow.

These observers assert that the shrinkage in commodity prices, security values and dividends must penetrate throughout the economic structure before our economy is again in balance. It is well known that many prominent economists are violently opposed to this laissez faire theory, but financial markets seemed to be wholly actuated by it at the moment.

The mid-week business statistics again give but faint clues to the expected autumn recovery. The steel trade reviews indicated a slight sag in steel ingot output. Iron Age placed output at 39 per cent of capacity, contrasted with 40 a week ago. This publication was inclined to take a pessimistic view of the prospect of an early pickup in automobile manufacture.

The publication, Steel, pointed to continued good demand for structural steel as somewhat encouraging.

The freight car loadings figures were for the week of Labor Day, so not comparable to the full business week preceding.

Electric Power consumption for last week, was off 3.4 per cent from last year, a little better comparison than that of the first two weeks of the month, which were off 4.1 per cent.

Bonds Advance

A general rally in issues of all sorts and grades developed in the bond market today. Trading was moderately active.

This movement followed informal suggestions of some of the most important banking interests of the opportunities afforded by present prices. This viewpoint has been expressed frequently at recent intervals.

The trend of the market today was unmistakably upward. Gains of one point or more appeared in such issues as Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s, St. Paul 5s of 2000, Missouri Pacific series F 5s. Nickel Plate 4½s of 1978, Pennsylvania series D 4½s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978, Western Union 5s, Utilities Power & Light debenture 5½s, International Telephone debenture 5s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s.

Equally large advances were scored also by Cincinnati Gas & Electric series A 4s, American Telephone 5s of 1960, American & Foreign Power 5s, Goodyear 5s, International Match 5s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s, French 7s, German 5½s and 7s, Polish 7s and Italian 7s.

Such a broad advance, especially in view of the width of the individual gains in such a diversified group of bonds, indicated pretty clearly a strong buying movement, whatever the cause.

Stock-privilege obligations were almost universally higher in keeping with the rally in stocks.

Loans of the United States Government turned irregular on dull trading.

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk ago	Yr ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .65⅝	$ .67⅝	$ .99⅛
Corn, 2 yellow	.56⅜	.61⅜	1.03⅝
Oats, 2 white	.34	.35	.48
Beef, family	4.35	4.50	4.95
Pork	13.25	12.75	20.00
Lard	21.60	21.00	32.50
Cotton, mid-up	.0765	.0805	.1210
Zinc	.0650	.0695	.0875
Iron	.0370	.0375	.0430
Steel, bil Pitt	19.00	19.00	19.75
Copper	.97	07¼@1⅛	31.00
Tin	.3337	.3337	.3545
Rubber	.0325	.0525	.2992
Sugar	.0455	.0495	.0436@45
Lead	.0440	.0440	.0580
Print cloth	.0300	.0287½	.0450

MORRIS PLAN CONVENTION

Plans have been completed for the twelfth annual convention of Morris Plan bankers which will be held at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 8 to 10, it was announced today by J. R. Ball, president of the Morris Plan Bankers Association.

WEDNESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Sept. 22	Last Sept. 23
14⅛	8¼		Abitibi Pow & P					
53	9		Abitibi pf	400	9	9	9	9
32½	8	1	Adams Express	400	9	8¾	9	9⅛
82	78⅛	5	Adams Exp pf	7900	10	8¾	10	9⅝
33⅛	22¼	2	Adams Millis	700	25	24	25	24½
33½	11¾	1.40	Addressograph	700	28⅛	28	28⅛	27⅛
100⅝	67⅛	3	Air Reduction	100	12	12	12	11⅞
19⅝	7¾		Airway Elec App	4400	9¾	9	9⅝	9⅝
30½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	100	2	2	2	1⅞
9	5		Albany PWPap	38400	17¾	16⅜	17⅛	16¾
12⅜	3¼		Alleghany Corp	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
59⅛	9		Allegh pf ww xxx	15000	11	9¾	11	8
55⅝	9¼		Alleghany pf xw	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	
59	8½		Allegh pf xw XL	1400	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	6⅛
46⅛	34	1.20	Alleghany Steel	110	35	35	35	
182⅝	86½	6f	Allied Chem	14100	97⅛	95	95⅞	97
126	120½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	16	16	16	16
42¾	14½	3	Allis Chalmers	300	122	120	122	121
21⅝	1		Amal Leather	1900	16⅞	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞
27	14½		Amerada	400	37	36	37	36
62¾	20⅜	3f	Am Bank Note	1300	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	14⅛
38	23¾	2.40	Am Brake S&F	800	24	22	23	23
134⅜	109⅛	7	Am Brake S&F pf	300	26	23⅝	25⅞	24½
129¾	78	5f	Am Can	10	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	110½
38⅝	9¾	1	Am Car & Fdry	38200	84⅞	81¾	83⅛	81⅝
86	40	7	Am Car & F pf	400	12	10¾	12	10¼
43⅝	6½		Am Chain	20	45	45	45	
48⅝	35¼	3f	Am Chicle	400	10	8¾	10	
21⅛	6	.80	Am Colortype	900	37½	36	37⅛	36
14½	5⅞		Am Com Alcohol	200	6⅝	6	6⅛	6
63⅜	9		Am European	2100	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6
38	23¾	2.40	Am For Pow	300	12	11	12	11
90	49½	6	Am & For Pow 6	21600	18	16½	17⅝	15⅞
79½	25		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	49½	49½	49½	50⅝
10⅜	5¼	1	Am Hawaiian	600	31	30	31	28
8	1		Am Hide & L	400	6¼	5¾	6	4⅛
30	10⅛		Am Hide & L pf	700	21⅝	21½	21½	19⅝
31⅝	12½	2	Am Ice	100	17½	17½	17½	16
36	6½		Am International	1200	15	13	14	13
30¾	9⅞	1	Am Locomotive	3800	9	7⅞	8⅝	7
23¾	5		Am Metal	500	11	10⅞	11	10½
39⅞	6		Am Nat Gas pf	2400	6⅜	5⅝	6	6
64⅞	18½		Am Power & Lt	180	6	5¾	6	6
102	75	6	Am P&L 6% pf	3100	23	19	22½	18⅞
26½	5⅝	5	Am P&L pf sta	400	80½	78½	80½	78
37⅝	15	.60	Am Radiator	4500	9¼	8¾	8⅞	9
66	34½		Am RollingMill	8100	16⅞	15	16	15
1⅝	⅜		AmSafety Razor	500	38⅜	34½	38⅜	35⅛
42	25	5	Am Ship & Com	100	½	½	½	½
58⅛	19¾	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	25	25	25	
102¾	78	8	Am Smelt & Ref	3100	23⅛	22¼	24⅛	21⅜
138½	100	7	Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	78	78	78	
4½	⅛		Am Smelt & R pf	400	104¼	100	100	100
11½	1		AmSolvents & C	400	¾	¾	¾	½
21¼	9½	1	AmSolvents pf	900	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
60	42	5	Am Steel Frdies	1200	11	10¼	10¾	10
48¼	37	2½f	Am Sugar Ref	200	45	44½	45	43¾
201¾	135¼	9	Am Stores	400	38¾	38¾	38¾	37½
110½	82	7	AmTel & Tel	41500	146	140⅛	144½	138½
80¾	31¼	3	AmType P pf	10	91	91	91	89
79	29	3	Am Wat W&E	1500	34¾	33	34¾	31¼
11⅞	5¼		Am WW&E ct	400	31¼	29	30¼	30
40	20⅝		Am Woolen	600	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝
18	3		Am Woolen pf	2400	32½	31	31⅝	29⅛
8¾	3		Am Writ Pap pf	200	4	3¾	3¾	
43⅛	16¼	1½	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	4	3⅝	3⅝	
36	13	2.40	Anaconda Cop	41000	15⅝	14¾	16⅛	14⅞
19½	7		Anchor Cap	400	15⅝	13⅝	16½	17
18	8		Anden Copper	400	7¼	7⅛	7¼	6⅛
72	29¼	7	Archer Daniels	200	9½	9¼	9½	9
47	1⅜		Armour Del pf	100	31	31	31	29½
2⅞	¾		Armour Ill A	1200	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
47	7		Armour Ill B	300	⅞	⅞	1	1
9	3⅜		Armour Ill pf	400	8½	7	8	7⅜
28⅝	4		Arnold Constable	600	5½	4⅝	5¼	4⅝
29⅝	12½	2½	Asso Apparel Ind	600	6	5½	6	5½
85	8		Asso Dry Goods	1900	14½	13¾	13¾	13
203⅜	105	10	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	62	62	62	
108¼	96	5	Atchison T&SF	9700	124⅞	117	123¼	114
120	70¼	7	Atchison pf	600	97½	96½	97½	96¼
23⅝	11	1	Atl Coast Line	2100	76¼	70¼	75¼	71¼
54	27½	4	Atl Refining	2700	13¾	11⅜	12½	11⅜
99⅞	82½	6	Atlas Powder	200	30	27½	30	28
13½	5½	1	Atlas Powder pf	10	82½	82½	82½	
29⅜	10⅛	4f	Atlas Stores	100	8	8	8	
28	18½	3	Auburn Auto	13900	128¾	122	125½	120
2½	1		Austin Nichols A	30	18½	18½	18½	
6⅛	2¾		Auto Sales	300	1	1	1	1
			Aviation Corp Del	1500	3½	2⅞	3	2⅝

—B—

377⅛	8		Baldwin Loco	4100	9⅞	8½	9¾	8½
104½	54½	7	Baldwin Loco pf	30	55	55	55	
87⅞	31	5	Balt & Ohio	21600	39½	35	39⅛	33½
80⅞	50	4	Balt & Ohio pf	200	50	50	50	50
66⅜	38	3½	Bangor & Aroos	400	39	38	39	
113⅞	99¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	100	103¼	103¼	103¼	103½
14½	5		Barnsdall A	12800	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	5¾
81	48	4	Beatrice Cream	700	51	49	49¾	48⅝
111	100	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	100	100	100	
6½	1¾		Beldng Hem	400	10	8¼	10	
80¾	64½	4.12	Belg Nat Rys ppf	4200	6½	5½	5½	5¼
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	400	65¼	64½	65¼	65¼
46¼	29		Best & Co	900	18¾	16⅞	18	16½
80⅜	32⅜	2	Bethlehem Steel	11600	32¾	30⅛	32½	30⅞
123⅞	94⅞	7	Beth Steel pf	11700	37¼	36	36⅜	34¾
29	8	1	Blaw Knox	100	96	95½	96	97¼
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	200	11¼	9	10½	8
76½	43½	3f	Borden	3900	28¾	24½	28	23
30¾	11⅛		Borg Warner	7200	47¼	45⅜	47	45½
6	25		Boston & Maine	3400	14¼	13	14	12⅜
3¾	1		Botany Mills A pf	400	25	25	25	
22⅜	1⅛	1½	Briggs Mfg	600	13¾	1	1	1
24½	10	2	Briggs & Strat	3400	10½	9½	10½	8⅞
5¼	1		Brockway	100	11	11	11	10
69⅛	39¾	4	Brooklyn Man T	600	1	1	1	1
94½	80	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1200	44	39¾	42½	39¾
64⅜	51¾	6	Brooklyn Q pf	300	87	80	81	80
129⅞	94	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	54	52	54	
15	4		Brunswick Balke	400	10½	9⅞	10½	9¾
9½	3		Bruns Terminal	1200	5	5	5	5
20⅞	5⅛		Bucyrus Erie	500	3¾	3½	3¾	3
34⅞	8	7	Bucyrus E pf	200	7	7	7	7
55⅜	24½		Bucyrus E cv pf	20	92	92	92	95
13	4½		Budd Mfg	500	9½	9	9	9
23	5	1	Budd Wheel	1100	3½	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
15¾	6⅜	.80	Bullard	700	6½	5½	5½	5½
32¼	10⅜	1	Bulova Watch	800	7	6½	6⅝	6⅝
31	17	2½	Burroughs Add	2300	20¼	19⅜	20	19½
104	68½	7	Bush Terminal	500	17¾	17½	17½	18
13¾	3¾		Bush Term deb	10	68	68	68	68½
20⅜	7		Butte & Superior	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7
69¾	15½		Butterick	600	7¾	7	7¾	7
			Byers	2800	20⅞	19½	20	17⅝

—C—

53	18½	2	Calif Packing	700	19	18½	19	18¾
16⅝	8	1	Campbell Wy&C	400	9¼	8¾	9¼	8¾
43⅝	23½		Calumet & Ariz	300	27	25	27	25
11⅜	4		Calumet & Hecla	600	4½	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
45	20	3	Canada Dry	1400	21	19	21	20
45⅜	14⅞	1½	Canadian Pacific	6800	17⅞	16	17⅝	15⅜
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	600	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	19⅜
36½	29	3	Capital Admin pf	600	30¼	30¼	30½	30¼
131½	52½	3	Case Thresh	2900	50½	47½	49¼	46
52½	14¾	3	Caterpillar Trac	29000	16½	15⅜	15⅝	15
4	2		Cavanagh Dobbs	200	2	1¾	2	2
25¾	16	1½	Celanese Corp	500	7¼	7	7	5½
13¾	3		Central Aguirre	200	18½	18½	18½	17
8¼	1½		Celotex ct	200	3	3	3	1⅞
90	50	7	Century Ribbon	400	5½	4⅞	5⅛	4½
30½	9⅞	1	Century Rib pf	10	75	75	75	70
71¼	21¼		Cerro de Pasco	2100	13¾	12½	13½	12¾
23⅜	3¼		Certain-Teed	400	3½	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
54½	21¾	3	Checker Cab Mfg	1000	5	4¾	5	3⅛
46½	24½	2½	Chesapeake Corp	6700	28	23	28	21¾
77	33		Ches & Ohio	9100	32¼	28½	32¼	26⅝
27½	15		Chi & Gt West	2300	5⅛	3⅞	5⅛	2¾
8⅞	3		Chi & Gt W pf	4800	21	18½	21	17½
15⅜	4¾		Chi Mil & StP	1200	4	3¼	4	3¼
45½	15	4	Chi Mil & St P pf	18700	6¾	5	6⅜	3¼
15⅛	5		Chi & N'western	400	21	20	21	20
35	15½		Chi Pneu Tool	300	20½	17	20⅞	16½
65½	20		Chi Pneu T pf	200	17	15¼	15¼	5⅞
95	44	6	Chi Rock Isl & P	2400	33¾	28	32½	28
101	50	7	Chi R I & P6%	100	45	45	45	44
23	12	3	Chi R I & P 7%	100	50	50	50	50
23⅜	11¾		Chi Yellow Cab	0	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12¼
25¾	12½	1	Childs Company	900	11½	10⅞	11⅜	11⅛
37⅜	27	3.60f	Chrysler	36500	15⅞	14¾	15⅞	14¼
90	70¼	3	Citylce & Fuel	400	30	29½	30	29⅞
34½	16¾	7:50	City Ice & F pf	20	75	74	75	74
170	128		Cluett Peabody	100	19	19	19	17⅞
53½	50½	3	Coca Cola	1500	134⅞	133	133⅝	132
50½	34½	2½	Coca Cola A	400	53	52¾		
104½	96	3	Colgate-Palm-P	200	36	36	36	35¾
17½	8		Colg-Palm-P pf	200	98	98	98	98
10¼	7½		Collins & Aikman	1200	10	9	10	8¾
32¼	8¾		Colonial Bea Oil	100	9	9	9	8¾
48	20¼	3	Colo Fuel & Ir	2400	10½	9	10½	8¾
45⅜	19¾	2f	Colo & Southern	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½
109½	92¾	6	Columbia Gas	14800	23	20⅜	22½	20¼
111⅝	49⅜	5	Columbia p pf A	600	92¾	92	92	92¾
16⅜	3½	.56	Columbia Carb	8100	54¼	51	53⅜	50¼
23⅛	11½	1	Columbia Graph	800	5¼	5	5	4⅝
25⅞	20	1¾	Comm Credit	3200	12½	11¾	12¼	11⅜
92	76½	6½	Comm Cred pf	10	23	23	23	
35⅞	30	3	Comm Cred 1 pf	50	86	86	86	86½
25½	21½	2	Comm Cred A	400	30	30	30	30
34	17½	2	Comm Cred pf B	20	23	23	23	23
21½	9⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	2300	19⅜	18	18½	18
12	4⅞	.40	Comm Solvents	14200	12⅞	11½	12½	11⅝
100⅜	77	6	Comwith & So	48900	8	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛
43¼	30	2	Cofwelth&S 6pf	500	81	79	81	79
14⅜	6⅞	1	Conde Nast Pub	100	30	30	30	
15	3¾		Congoleum Nairn	3400	12½	11¾	12½	11⅜
18⅞	9⅜		Consol Film Ind	900	3	2¾	3	2⅞
109⅝	73¼	4	Consol Film I pf	1000	10⅞	9½	10½	8⅞
107	101½	5	Consol Gas	35100	78⅝	74½	77½	73½
157⅞	101½	6	Consol Gas pf	1000	103¼	103	103¼	103⅜
52½	20	6	Consol Laundries	300	11	10⅝	11	10
1¾	⅛		Consol Rys Cu pf	1400	23½	22	22½	22
3	⅛		Consol Textile	300	1	1	1	1
30	5½		Container B	200	1½	½	1½	½
3⅜	⅞		Cont aking A	900	7½	6⅜	7½	6⅜
52⅜	44⅜	8	Cont Baking B	2600	1⅞	⅞	1⅛	⅞
53⅜	38¾	2½	Cont Baking pf	700	50	46	50	46½
16⅞	5½		Cont Can	3800	41¾	40⅛	41⅞	39
51⅞	24⅛	2.40	Cont Dia Fibre	500	5½	5½	5⅝	5½
4½	1¼		Cont Insurance	3600	28¼	24¼	27	25
12	5		Cont Motors	200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
152¾	143⅝	3	Cont Oil	1800	7⅞	6½	6⅞	6⅝
18	7		Corn Products	7800	60¾	46½	49¾	47⅝
34½	20	2f	Coty	100	142	140½	142	140
38¾	18½	2.40	Cream of Wheat	300	43¾	41⅞	43¾	41⅝
26	30⅝		Crown Cork & S	100	23½	21¼	23½	21
106	7	7	Crucible Steel	400	19⅜	19½	19⅝	19⅛
5⅞	2½		Crucible Steel pf	400	34½	34¼	34⅝	34
5½	2½		Cuba Co	300	6½	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2⅝	⅜		Cuban Am Sug	400	3	2¾	3	2⅝
1½	⅛		Cuban Cane Pr	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	
100	61⅞	4	Cuban Dom S	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8	⅞		Curtis Publishing	1100	61	60	60	61⅞
8⅝	3		Curtis-Wright	5700	2½	2	2	2
2¼	1		Curtis-Wright A	1400	3⅜	3	3⅛	3
41	12½	8	Cushman Sons	100	85	85	85	
			Cutler Hammer	700	14½	13½	14½	13

—D—

			Davison Chem	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
157¼	96	9	Deere & Co pf	300	15	15	15	14
102	29½	4	Del & Hudson	6000	117	101½	112	101½
43⅝	10¼		Del Lack & W	3000	40⅛	34¾	40	32½
19⅛	11	.60	Denver R G pf	100	15	15	15	
23	4		Devoe & Rey A	500	13½	12½	12½	12
28⅜	24⅜	1½	Diamond Match	3000	16⅛	15⅛	15⅞	16
13⅜	8¼		Diamond Match pf	600	28	24¾	25	24¾
7	2¼		Dome Mines	1400	10¼	9¾	10	9½
21⅜	13⅛	1.35	Dominion Stores	800	16⅞	16	16⅝	15⅜
167	85		Douglas Air	1600	117	110	115	110
124⅜	117½	6	Du Pont de Nem	15400	74½	71½	73½	73¾
105	96	6	Du Pont deb	500	118	117	118	70⅝
			Dunlap Silk pf	30	96	96	96	118

—E—

			Eastern Roll Mill	300	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛
185¾	113⅜	6	Eastman Kodak	47500	124¾	119	122½	120
135	138½	6	Eastman Kod pf	30	135	135	135	135
	9⅝	1.80	Eaton Axle & Spg	200	9¾	9½	9¾	9¼
69	35½		Edmgton & pf	200	54¾	54½	54¾	54½
74⅜	37	4	Elec Auto-Lite	6800	31	29¼	31	29½
9⅝	2½		Elec Boat	100	3	3	3	2¾
185⅜	113⅛	6	Elec & M Ind	5300	4⅝	3½	3½	3½
108⅛	83	7	Elec Pow & Lt	18500	27½	26½	26⅞	24½
84⅜	73	6	Elec Pow & Lpf	400	87½	85	85	85
66	30	4	El Pw&L 8% pf	200	75½	74⅝	75¼	72
45⅜	30	2	Elec Stor Battery	1300	34½	34½	34½	33½
48	22	1.60	Endicott Johnson	400	36	36	36	35
			Engineers Pub-S	100	22	22	22	

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Sept. 22	Last Sept. 23
38⅝	18¼	1½	Equitable Of NHg	700	22	21½	22	21½
35⅜	16⅜		Erie RR	1600	15	14¼	15	14⅝
48⅛	18½	4	Erie RR pf	800	19¾	18¾	19	18¾
13⅜	3½		Eureka Vacuum	400	5	4	5	

—F—

29⅝	7		FairbanksMorse	100	8	7	8	7
37⅛	15¼	.25	Fed Dept Stores	300	18½	18	18½	
80	21		Fed Min & Sm	100	25	25	25	
30	11	1.00	Fed Water Serv	900	13¾	12¾	13¾	12¾
36¼	26¼	2.60	Fidelity Phe P pf	2700	32	31¾	32	31¾
104	94	9½	*Firestone cpf	2700	98	95½	98	95½
63	41	2½	Firestone T&R pf	100	16	16	16	15½
			First Nat Stores	1300	53	52	53	52¾
103½	96½	6	Fisk Rubber	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
19⅝	7		Florsheim S pf	20	90	90	90	
104½	13		Follansbee B	100	8½	8	8½	8
105	103	7	Foster-Wheeler	2100	17¼	15	16⅛	15⅞
32½	18	.35	Foster-Wheel pf	100	100	100	100	100
21⅜	13		Fountain	1100	24	20	22¾	19½
38⅞	9¾	2½	Fox Film A	400	34	32	33¾	32
95	67	7	Franklin Sim pf	7700	10½	9½	9¾	9½
43¼	17	3	Freeport Texas	4200	30¼	18	30½	18⅝

—G—

60	37½	3	Gamewell					
23	2		Gardner Motor	100	3	3	3	2⅞
7¾	3¼		Gen Am Inv

WOOL VALUES RISE AS POUND SWINGS LOWER

London and Australian Prices Up 10 Per Cent —Boston Quieter

Boston wool traders have been doing less business along Summer Street the last few days, owing to the decision of England to suspend the gold standard for a time.

With sterling exchange fluctuating erratically, the wool markets of the world naturally have been more or less unsettled. Much of the business in wool in foreign markets has been done through the pound sterling as the medium of exchange.

The Boston market has been more or less independent of the foreign markets. The extremely high tariff on wool has allowed the domestic staple sufficient leeway over the competing foreign fiber, practically, to prohibit the importation of wool except for specialty uses. Manufacturers now, however, have decided to await developments to see whether or not the result of Great Britain's move will afford them cheaper wools than could be had in Summer Street.

In the case of certain wools the margin of safety for the domestic wool, especially in fine wools, has not been too wide.

With local offices of international banking houses quoting rather widely on sterling, importers have adopted a waiting attitude.

Foreign Markets Rise

Meanwhile, with the decline of the pound sterling, wool values in London and Australia have shown an upward tendency. On Monday there was a rise of 5 per cent in wool values both for merinos and crossbreds on the London colonial sales. Yesterday there was another 5 per cent rise, making an appreciation of fully 10 per cent in wool values in London. The rise has been duplicated in the Bradford top market.

There has been a gain of 5 per cent in the Sydney market so far this week. Taking exchange at say $4.25, this means a clean landed cost for really good combing 64-70s out of Sydney of about 33 cents, or 67 cents duty paid. After allowing for the difference in skirting in favor of the Australian wool, this means a clean basis for equivalent domestic combing wool of about 60 cents, as a maximum.

Of course the Australian wool is some six to eight weeks away from Boston. Similar wools in London, though much nearer in point of time, rule 5 to 6 cents a pound, clean basis, dearer. The best combing 64s are quoted about 2 cents, clean basis, under the 64-70s and the best 60-64s about 2 cents under the 64s.

Withdrawals at Perth

The Continent and England were the chief buyers in the Perth sale on Monday. Some 35 per cent of the offering of 24,000 bales was withdrawn by the owners, who refused to meet the market. The Continent and Japan have been the principal operators in the Sydney market.

At Boston, there has been a moderate business done during the last week. The finer qualities, more especially both in wools suited to the topmakers and to the weavers, have been in demand. Topmakers have been trying to buy wool around the half-dollar level and have been getting some wool of the New Mexican type around this level.

For the better type of French combing to staple fine and fine medium territory wools, there has been a moderate demand at around 55 to 57 cents for the most part. Ohio delaines have been in limited request at no more than 26 cents.

In half-blood wools there has been comparatively little business. Good wool of the territory, half-blood type is selling at 55 to 56 cents.

Three-eighths combing is fairly firm, with 24 to 24½ cents quotable for the staple which is in very light supply. Low fleece quarters command 21 cents without difficulty, being very scarce and wanted.

Fair Call for Woolen Wools

Woolen wools have been in moderate demand. The woolen mills have had better business lately, though a considerable proportion of the business has been in low-grade fabrics which have taken a larger proportion than usual of wastes and reworked wools. The balance has been largely in the finer quality cloths which call for the finer wools. Medium wools have been neglected in the woolen classes to a noteworthy extent.

Fine A supers have been sold at 60 to 63 cents and choicest double A's at around 65 to 68 cents. est fine New Mexico scoured wools have been sold to some extent at about 60 cents. Lambs B wools have changed hands at around 42 to 43 cents and A's at about 47 to 48 cents for good wools.

Carpet wools continue rather slow. Prices are a bit in favor of the buyer at 22 to 23 cents, clean basis, for the better descriptions.

Noils are still slow of sale. Fine noils are quoted for fairly good to choice lots at 35 to 37 cents, with same very superior lots held up to 40 cents.

The committee of Texas warehouse men who have been in Boston and Washington recently to confer on the price for the fall mohair clip have returned and reported to the growers, who have agreed to hold their fall clip until October 3 for 25 cents for the adult and 40 cents for the kid hair.

FEDERAL WATER SERVICE NET

Federal Water Service Corp. reports for the year ended July 31 net income of $2,799,028 after interest, depreciation, amortization, federal taxes and preferred dividends of subsidiaries, equal, after Federal Water Service Corp. preferred dividends and under participating provisions of the shares, to $2.61 a share on the 567,350 shares of class A stock outstanding on the above date, compared with $3,111,737, or $2,94 a share on 553,108 shares of class A stock outstanding at the end of the preceding year.

MARKET STREET RAILWAY

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 — Market Street Railway reports for the 12 months ended Aug. 31 profit of $719,265 after charges, but before depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $805,960 in the like period of the preceding year. August profit was $68,175, compared with $72,933 in August, [illegible]

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)—

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	93	91½
Albany PWP 5s '48	89	89
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	53	48⅝
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	50	50
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	36	30
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	58½	54⅜
Amer I G Chem 5½s '60	87	85
Amer Inter 5½s '49	74	73½
Amer Mach & Found 6s	104¾	104½
Amer ofMals Co 5½s '34	87½	86
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '43	12	13
Amer Smelting 5s '47	100¼	99¾
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	115¾	115¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	108	108
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	106⅝	104¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	106½	105
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108	107¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	99	99
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	92	89½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90½	89
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	58½	55⅞
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	90½	90⅛
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	103
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	94	93
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96½	95½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	110	110
Atlanta Knox & C 6s	87½	87½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	78	77
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	42	42
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	99½	98¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	93½	91¼
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	91	90
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	95¾	93
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	70⅛	64
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	79	78
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	96	94
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	105½	104
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	83	82½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	96½	96
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107	106¼
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	88	88
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101	99⅝
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103	102
Boston & Maine 5s '67	87	87
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	23½	23½
Bklyn-Man Tr af 6s '68	93¾	90½
Bklyn Un 5s '50	105	104⅝
Bway & 7th Ave cv	5	4
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	86½	86
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	105½	105½
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	17	17
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	90	89½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	90	89
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	92	93½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '50	90⅞	89
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	94¼	93½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	94	93
Can North 4½s '35	96⅝	96⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	94½	93
Can North deb 6½s '46	105	104
Can North deb 7s '40	102	97⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	74	70
Can Pacific 4½s '46	85	82¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	81	80
Can Pacific 5s '44	106	95½
Can Pacific 5s '54	90	89
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	100½	100
Carolina Cen Ry 5s	48	48
Cin Ill En & Gas 5s	90¼	90
Cen Pacific 5s '60	98	96
Certainteed 5½s '48	46½	46½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	95	92½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	99	99
Ches & O 4½s B	95	93
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	91	91
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	96	95½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	94	93½
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	99	98⅞
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	101¼	101½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	19¾	18
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103¾	103¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	58	52½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	14½	12½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	43½	39
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	80¼	80¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	68¼	68½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	56½	53½
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	98	98
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	74¾	74¾
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	102	101
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	82¼	82
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	82½	81¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	80¾	80¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	60¼	56¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	73½	73½
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	48	48
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	45	35
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	99½	99½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	77½	76½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	97	96
Childs Co 5s '43	58½	58½
Chile Copper 5s '47	58¾	58¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	96⅛	96
CC & I 6s	103	103
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	85	84⅞
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	84	84
Clev CC&StL Cairo	97½	97½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	105	105
Cojo Industrial 5s '34	64	64
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	95¼	94½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	96	90
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	88	88
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	92	87½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99¾	99¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	102	100¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	26	25¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106	105¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105¾	104¾
Container Corp 5s ct '43	20¾	20¾
Corn Products 5s '34	103	102
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	85	85
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	31½	30
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	49	47
Cuba RR 6s '36	50	50
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	60	59
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	6¼	6¼
Cuban Dom 7½s ct sta	6	6
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104	103¾
Del Pow&Lt 4½s '81	99¾	99¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93½	92½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	101	100½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	103½	103¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	86	86
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	36	31½
Den Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	41½	40½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	101½	101
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102¼	102¼
Detroit Ed 5s '62	105	105
Dodge Bros 6s '40	87½	82½
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	95	95
Dul & I Range 5s '37	102¼	103
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104	103¾
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	11½	11½
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	58¾	58¾
Erie RRgen 4s '96	83½	81½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	60¾	58½
Erie RR gen lien	67	64½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	67	67½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	96	96
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	89	89
Fed Metal 7s '34	87	86½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	30½	30
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	85	84½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	96	96
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	101⅞	101⅞
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	88	88
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	22	16
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	88½	87½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	87½	85½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	99⅞	97
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103½	100½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	76	75⅛
Great Northern 5s '73 C	82	82
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	92	90
Great Northern 7s '36 A	103	101¼
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	42	41
Houston Oil 5½s '40	84	82¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	47	46¾
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	107	107
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	66½	63
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	89	85½
Humble Oil 5s '37	102½	102½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101½	101½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¼	105¼
Ill Central 4s '53	54	54
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	60	59½
Ill Central 4½s '60	55	54
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	55	55
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63 A	55	54½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102½	101¾
Ind Limestone 6s '41	20	20
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	88	87¼
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	88	88
Int Agri 5s sta	56	55
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	56	53
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	71	65
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	70	59
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	54½	52¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	54	52
Inter Rap Trans 6s '62	28½	26
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	74	70½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	75½	75
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	63½	62½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	76	73¾
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	36	35
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	63¼	62½
Int Paper 6s '55	42	41¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	54	53
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	71	65¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	63	57½
Inv Eq Corp 5s B xw	70	70
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	1½	1½
Inv Eq Corp 5s A	70	70
Kan City P & L 4½s B	102	102
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	72¾	72¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	73	73
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	93½	93½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	96½	96½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	58	54
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	101	101
Lack Steel con 5s '50	100	100
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	100	100
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	90	90
Laclede Gas 5½s D	90	89
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	81	81
L'Auiaro 6s '54	13	10¼
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	102	102
Lehigh Val (Penna) con 4s 2003	76	76
Loew's Inc 6s '41	91½	88¼
Long Island 5s '34	101	101
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	38	38½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104	104
Louis Cin & Lex 4½s	100	100
L&N uni 4s '40	96½	96¾
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	23½	23½
Manhat-Ry con 4s '90	42¾	42¾
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	69	69
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	91¾	91¾
Meade 6s '45 ww	60	60
Metro Edison 4½s '68	99¾	99¾
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	103¼	102
Metro Water 5½s '50	30	30
Midvale Steel con 5s '36	99¾	99¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '51	101½	101⅜
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	3½	3½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	81	80¾
Mo K & T 4½s '78	69	69
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	52	52
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	81	81½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	44¼	44
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	71	69
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	70	68½
Mo Pacific 5s Q '76	69½	68¼
Mo Pacific 5s R '76	70	68¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	70	68
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	50	48
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103	103
Montana Power 5s A '60	93¾	93⅜
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	97½	97½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98¾	98¾
Nat Steel 5s	94	94
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	106	106
New Eng T&T 5s '52	110	110
N Y Dock 5s '41	93	93
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	81	79½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	81	80
N O T & M 5s B '54	45	45
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	81¾	81¾
NYC&HR con 4s A	83¾	83¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	90¾	90¾
NYC&HR 4½s M	87½	84
NYC&HR rfg & im 4s 2013	97	95
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	78¾	78½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '70	83	80½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	81½	81½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '26	98	97
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114½	114
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99½	99
NY GELH&P 5s '48	111	110¾
NY NHaH deb 4s '67	70	70
NY NH&H cv 6s '40	85	83¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	102½	99
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	100¾	100¾
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	46	45⅞
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	52	52
NY Railway inc 6s '35	1¾	1¾
NY Railway inc 6s A '35	40	39½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	104⅜	104⅜
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107⅛	107¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105	103⅝
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106	105
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	83½	83⅜
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	70	68½
Niag Share 5½s' 50	83	81½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100½	100¼
Norf Southern rfg A '61	21½	21½
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	9	99
North Am Co 5s '61	92	91¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C '60	91¼	91¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100	101
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102⅜	102⅜
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	63	60¾
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	90	88⅜
Nor Pacific 6s E 2047	99½	96
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104	104
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	107	106¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	111	111
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	32	32
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	88½	86½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102¾	102
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106	106
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	30½	30½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	69	67
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	97¾	97¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	75	73
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	16	15⅞
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	53½	53½
Penn O & D RR 4½s '41	92	91¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	68¾	68¾
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	101	101
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	93	93½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	89½	89½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	100	99¾
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	102	101
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	104¾	104
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s	96½	94½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104½	104¼
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	62	60
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	59	55½
Philadelphia Co 5s '57	98	97
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	93¾	95½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	48¾	48¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	102	101¾
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	94¾	94½
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	102	101
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	77½	77½
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	105½	105½
Poco Coll 5s	92	90¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	44¾	43½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	97¼	96½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	80	75
Pure Oil 5½s '40	75	75
Purity Baking 5s '48	80	80
Read rfg 4½s A '97	93	82¾
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	93	92½
Remington Arms 5s '37	80	79
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	59	59
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	74½	74½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	22	21¼
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	104	103
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	98	98
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	90	89
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	50	50
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	54¼	51½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	39½	35
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	60	57
Seabd AL con 6s '45	7	7
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95	95
Shell Union 5s '47	67½	66¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	67	66½
Shinyetsu Elec Pow 6½s '52	88	88
Siemens & San P Pow 5s '49	43	42
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	47¼	47¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	85	838
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	85½	83
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100½	99
Sinclair Pipe L 5½s '42	95	95
Smith A O 6½s '33	102¾	102
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	90	90
Souther Pacific 4½s '69 ww	80½	80½
Southern 4½s '81	81½	77¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	92½	92
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	64¼	59½
Southern Ry con 5s '56	100	99½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	79	78
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	85	84¾
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106½	106½
Spokane I R 5s '55	30	30
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103	102½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99	98½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	36½	36
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106	104¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	87½	87½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	100¼	100¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	72	72
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	72	72
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	72	73
Third Ave 5s '37	39¾	39¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	39¾	39¾
Trumbel Hteel 6s '40	66	66
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¾	101¾
Union El & P 5½s '54	103	103
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	80	80
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97½	95½
Union Pacific 4s '68	83	83
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	94	94
Union Pacific 4½s '67	97	96
United Biscuit 6s '42	100	100
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	55	55
US Rubber Co 5s '47	62	62
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	94½	93
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	99¾	98
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	110	110
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	54	47
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	53½	50¾
Vanadium 5s	54½	54½
Verlenties Sugar 7s '42	16	15
Virginia Ry 5s '62	99¾	98¾
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	100	100
Wabash RR 4½s '78	35	33
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	96¾	96½
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	35	35
Wabash RR 5s B '76	35	35
Warner Sugar rfg 7s '39	105½	105½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	59	57½
Warren 6s	59	57½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103¾	103¾
West Shore 4s 2361	81½	80½
Western Electric 5s '44	103¾	103
Western Maryland 5½s '52	62¾	60½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	58	58
Western Union R E 4½s '50	96½	96½
Western Union 5s '51	99¼	98¼
Western Union col 5s '38	104	104
Western Union 5s '60	97	92¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102	102
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	3¾	3¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	88½	87½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	45	45

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Sep23	Last Sep22
3½s '47	102.4			102.6
1st 4¼s '47	102.24			102.27
4th 4¼s '38	102.26	102.24	104.24	104.26
US 3¾s '43 Mar.	101.20	101.18	101.20	..
US 3¾s '43 June	101.22	101.21	101.22	..
US 3¾s '47	101.22			101.21
US 3½s '49	100.18	100.15	100.18	100.18
US 4s '54	106.20	106.16		106.14
US 3s '55	99.19	99.17	99.19	99.17

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	40	40		
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	88	88		
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	17½	17½		
Antioquia 1nd 7s '57	14¾	14¾		
Antioquia 7s D '45	20	20		
Antioquia III 7s '57	15	15		
Antwerp 5s '58	94	94		
Argentine Gov 5½s '63	38½	34		
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	43	42		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	42	42		
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	42	42		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	42	42		
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	42	42		
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	42	42		
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	42	42		
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	42	42		
Australia 4½s '56	36	32		
Australia 5s '57	37	37		
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	53	53		
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	97	97		
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	97	97		
Belgium (King) 6s '50	96	95½		
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	96½	94		
Belgium (King) 7s '55	106	103¾		
Belgium (King) 7s '50	98	98		
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	32	31½		
Berlin Elec 6½s '56	38	38		
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	33	33		
Bogota (City) 8s '45	31	25		
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	10	10		
Bolivia (Rep) 7½s '58	10	9		
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100½	98		
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	20	17		
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16½	15½		
Brazil (US) 8s '41	26	23		
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	51	51		
Bremen 7s '35	38	38		
Brisbane 5s '57	34½	33½		
Budapest (City) 6s '62	31	26		
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	24	21		
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	22	20¾		
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	21	20½		
Bulgaria 7s '67	20	19		
Bulgaria 7½s '68	23	20		
Caldas (Dep) 7½s '46	24½	23		
Canada (Dom) 4½s '38	93	93¼		
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	88	88		
Canada (Dom) 5s	96	96		
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	88½	86½		
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	23½	23½		
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	13½	13½		
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	15½	15		
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	17	15½		
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	14⅝	12½		
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	18	13½		
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	17	13½		
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	16	13½		
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	14	14		
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	23½	23		
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	16½	14½		
Christiania (City) 6s '54	90¼	90¼		
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	26½	26¼		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	26¼	25		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	25⅞	25		
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	70	70		
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	82	82		
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	42	42		
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	23¼	23¼		
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	105	104¾		
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	104¾	104¾		
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	92	90¼		
Denmark (King) 6s '42	92½	91		
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	80	79		
Dresden 7s '45	50	50		
Duke Price Power 6s '66	92½	91		
Dutch El 6s '47	98¾	98¼

FASHIONS AND DRESSMAKING

The Afternoon Costume

By ELENE FOSTER
Special from Monitor Bureau
Paris

NOT since pre-war days have afternoon costumes been so elaborate or so "dressy" as those which are being shown by the Parisian dressmakers for the coming autumn and winter. The Victorian influence is seen even more markedly in these than in the evening gowns. For the first time in many years there is a decided difference between the costumes designed for morning or ordinary street wear and those created for the afternoon. The latter are obviously for the woman of leisure or the woman who is more or less, as we say, "in society." They have no place in the wardrobe of the business or professional woman save for special occasions — for a wedding or an occasional formal afternoon reception.

The materials are rich velvet, the new velvety material called "Bagheera," fine broadcloth and heavy satin for the jacket or long coat, and velvet, the soft, lighter-weight woolens, faille, and the silk crepes, marocain, crêpe Françoise, and peau d'ange for the frock. Fur is used extravagantly on the outside garment and lace, fine embroidery, passementerie and jeweled buttons, all help to make the afternoon frock extremely "elegant."

Victorian Touches

The full basque, the loops and puffs which are the modern adaptation of the ancient "bustle," the apron overskirt, the slightly longer skirt and the elaborate sleeve are all reminiscent of the modes of the Victorian or Edwardian days. Short jackets of Alaska seal, astrakhan, ermine or mink, with a little fur turban and a muff to match and the little separate shoulder-cape or narrow fur scarf (the "tippet" of the olden days), which may be worn with different costumes, are also revivals of those bygone days. But while there is a distinctly "Godey's Lady's Book" feeling about these new, old-fashioned costumes, they are never exact copies of these ancient "fashion-plates," for they are modified and adapted to suit the modern woman and comfort and practicability are never sacrificed to picturesqueness.

The afternoon costume which is composed of a long coat and a one-piece frock is the favorite form for the afternoon costume although there are countless models which consist of a jacket and skirt worn with an overblouse of satin, taffeta, lamé georgette or lace, or of a jacket and a one-piece frock all of the same material.

The long afternoon coat is always elaborately trimmed with fur, astrakhan taking the lead for this purpose. The coat is cut without godets and with very little, if any, fullness in the skirt. Kimono or raglan sleeves are used a great deal for this type of coat as well as for those designed for ordinary wear. The bell-shaped sleeve is often used for coats of velvet or Bagheera. The favorite collar is very full and high-standing, on the order of the Medici collar, and it is often extended to the waistline. Few of these coats have the ordinary cuff of fur, although the sleeves are always fur-trimmed. In some models the cloth or velvet sleeve is cut off at the elbow and either edged with a narrow band of fur or left plain, and the lower part of the sleeve is of fur, usually snugly fitted to the arm, although in some cases it is made full and tapered at the wrist. A sleeve that is full below the elbow often has a triangular or semi-circular piece of fur on the outer edge, or it may be slashed at the back and a strip of the fur insterted. There are many models, especially those trimmed with astrakhan, which have a sleeve of the fur which begins an inch or two below the shoulder. Often the upper part of the coat is of fur-astrakhan or caracul, with a bit of the cloth showing under the arms and sometimes only the front or the back is of fur. There are also models which have a band of the fur around the bottom or placed diagonally on the skirt and little capes or capes of the fur over the tops of the sleeves.

Afternoon Coats

Long, straight coats of velvet, duveteen or Bagheera often have a narrow band of astrakhan, mink or sealskin all around the edges and up the front. There are a few of the designers who use long-haired furs, such as fox, lynx and marten for the trimming of the afternoon coat. Patou, for instance, uses lovely blue fox on any number of coats of his favorite brown, in cloth or velvet. He also uses any quantity of shaded gray astrakhan on coats of the same dark brown. There is one charming model which is quite simple in design which consists of a coat of dark brown cloth with deep collar and sleeve trimming of shaded gray astrakhan and a brown satin frock with plain bodice, full gored skirt with little triangular-shaped pouch pockets just below the waist at the front, a narrow satin belt and a collar and cuffs of fine cream-colored lace.

The frock, which is worn under these long coats is, except in the case of velvet, of a different material. Faille and satin are favorite materials, and there are any number of soft woolen fabrics as well as the silk crepes which are also extensively used. Some of these afternoon frocks are in the princess shape with a suggestion of a tie-back and a hint of a bustle. In some cases the latter is in the form of a bow placed low down at the back of the waistline, in others it is a long, flat loop, and in models which have a rounded apron effect at the front the bustle is a bow-knot made by tying the ends of this apron together.

Afternoon frocks of faille, satin or velvet often have spiral flounces which form a jabot effect at the back. Skirts in two layers, the upper a bit full, suggesting the basque, are much in vogue, and the apron effect, which may be in one, two or three layers, but always drawn tightly around the hips, is another favorite mode. The bodice may be semifitting, buttoned straight up the front with little jeweled buttons or with the least little bit of fullness and just a suggestion of the bloused back and worn with a narrow belt of the same material. Collar and cuffs or a fichu of lace or fine embroidered mull add to the daintiness of these afternoon gowns and sleeves are of innumerable variety. Few of these afternoon gowns are made without sleeves, but there are some which have a little puff which reaches about a third of the distance from the shoulder to the elbow. Elbow sleeves may be plain, finished with a cuff of lace or embroidery, or they may be in form of a scanty puff gathered into a band at the elbow, a pleated puff laying flat to the arm and turned under at the elbow or in form of a bell sleeve with a lace frill on the inside. Two-thirds and three-quarter length sleeves are also in vogue, and a full bishop's sleeve or one which is fairly tight above the elbow and full from elbow to wrist and gathered into a wristband is also often seen.

When the outer garment takes the form of a jacket, this is usually longer than that which is shown for the morning costume. Mirande, for example, has designed jackets which reach halfway between the waistline and the knee. These are jackets "de luxe," elaborately trimmed with silver fox, lynx or marten. The corners are rounded and in many cases the fur of the collar is carried in bands down the front and around these corners. Two semicircular pockets of the fur are placed at either side of the front and there is a diagonal band of the fur on the outer side of the lower part of the sleeve.

Velvet suits in black, dark brown, green or slate-gray are trimmed with astrakhan in black, shaded gray or brown, or with mink or sealskin. A lovely afternoon costume designed by Lucien Lelong consists of a white velvet jacket with collar and cuffs of dark brown astrakhan, a plain brown velvet skirt and a blouse of white georgette embroidered in fine white cord. In the same collection there is a jacket and skirt of black velvet with a narrow band of astrakhan around the edges worn with a cream-white satin blouse with a draped neck and a narrow satin belt.

The one-piece frock is often worn with these jacket costumes as well as the matching skirt and an overblouse of white or a lighter color.

Afternoon Costume From Lucien Lelong. Frock of Black Crepe-de-Chine and Jacket of Black Velvet.

DELMAN OFFERS THIS MODEL FOR AUTUMN — Paul Bedian

This slipper, which is designed for formal evening wear, is made of a beautiful brocade and is trimmed with gold or silver kid, as preferred. The bag, which completes this evening ensemble, is of matching brocade, has an interesting closing and is of the size preferred for such use.

The Whirligig of Jewelry Themes

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

THE rapidity with which jewelry has followed the radical changes in both day and evening dressing is an illustration of the co-ordination that exists in the modern fashion-creating world. Of recent years, it has been the Paris custom to present with new costume models suitable jewelry, furnished by the coöperation of leading jewelry manufacturers and the dress designers; and so, today, representative fashion stores are placing special insistence on bijouterie to accord with contemporary tendencies.

Aside from an active desire for novelty, there are logical reasons for changes in this department of good dress. As the high lights in the new fashions are largely adaptations of pre-war epochs—such as the Second Empire and the last 20 years of the Victorian period—formal, rather than "amusing," or purely decorative jewelry, is indicated. We are also confronted with a marked change in the neckline, both in formal and informal clothes, and this naturally governs the shape and makeup of necklaces, just as larger sleeves will probably do away with an extravagant use of slip-on bracelets.

Grandmother's Trinkets

Fortunate is the woman who has in her possession a grandmother's trinket box, for there is nothing more desirable than "real" old jewelry of the epoch referred to above. The last third of the nineteenth century was particularly rich in ornaments and noted for its carved shell and coral cameos; large lockets and miniature portraits carried on thin gold chains, for onyx sometimes treated with enamel and gold filigree work, for porcelain, also decorated, and for what was known as hollow guinea gold, made up in large, twisted brooches and in other designs, not heavy in spite of their considerable size. These now suit the Victorian suggestions in the new afternoon and evening dresses and are veritable "finds," whether in grandmother's jewelry box or in antique shops.

The manufacturers have pretty well combed the market for such trinkets; many of them now are frankly copied and put out as copies, and other pieces are broken up and "reconstructed," that is, new parts after the old designs are added, and included in real jewelry collections.

The beauty of a shell cameo lies in the colors of the shell and the delicacy of the hand carving, the most desirable showing classic designs from Greek and Roman art. During the entire nineteenth century, such quantities of these were generally worn that it is possible to find excellent shell cameos mounted in a metal composition, rather than in gold. Old coral cameos are less numerous, but they are being accurately copied by modern manufacturers.

Almost Forgotten

Another feature of mid-Victorian life was the parure, a set combining necklace, two bracelets, brooch and earrings made of fine seed pearls, of coral and of the semi-precious stones, such as topaz, garnet and amethyst. Both the originals and good reproductions of these will be much cherished this year.

If the ancestress' jewel box contains a handkerchief finger ring, it will be a veritable find; this is worn on the left hand to hold a tiny lace handkerchief. A bouquet holder of fine filigree, by which the stiff, formal bouquet was carried, is another old-time treasure suitable for this era and which, up to the moment, does not seem included in the "copies" or reconstructed articles.

Deep, gold-mesh purse-bags, much in evidence at the close of the last century, are again shown by smart shops. These are distinctly dress bags, although they may be carried in the afternoon. Among the new evening bags are many Empire reproductions in fine seed pearls and point-stitch embroidery: These are small and set in ornate frames.

For Informal Costumes

In spite of the much publicized stress on the Victorian revivals, many gowns which will be worn during the coming months will fail to present the 1880 outline. Well-dressed women will reserve these extravagant ideas—pretty as they are—for late afternoon and evening use. For those women whose interest centers in business and informal dress, the manufacturers have provided various novelties in costume jewelry. Many of the necklaces are distinctly delicate in design, of seed pearls and colored beads simulating real stones, and made up in several strands with ornamental clasp and side motifs holding the strands of silver and marcasite.

An interesting evening set to be worn with the new square décolletage consists of two rounded clip-clasps and a large pendant of marcasite and imitation rubies. The clasps fasten to the bodice edge near the shoulder straps; the set may be worn in front, or with the clasps and hanging pendant behind; the latter idea is both original and correct.

In day jewelry, black-and-white remains a good choice, but the strong brown tendency in gowns is repeated in necklace and earring sets. This is shown in brown beads in different shades, set in a dull metal that is referred to as antique gold. There are many all-metal sets in the antique gold and also those which combine several shades of metal, including black.

Another scope for novelty this season lies in the revival of ornamental hat pins. Earrings seem smaller than those of last year, perhaps due to the new hats and the amount of hair showing. Among the earring novelties those that take the form of loops, falling bunches and flat rings of tiny beads and filigree, and clusters that clamp close to the ear lobe are more popular than are the long, ornate dangles that have been favorites with women who like decided effects.

A new feature in the collections are the flexible chokers in metal and in metal combined with pieces of carved ivory and crystals. These complete in a becoming manner the higher neckline on blouses and day dresses.

A decided novelty in costume jewelry that has just arrived from Paris is made of a lacquered paper. This is shown in a pea-pod and mushroom design made up for throat necklace and belt. The effect is very pretty and the lightness of the material certainly commendable.

Modernized Shirt Waists

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
New York

A FASHION revival which is received with enthusiasm is the up-to-date version of the shirt waist. The mannish affair that enjoyed years of popularity was discarded when the chemise frock came in and was long in oblivion, but with the return of the tailored suit it came back. That is, a counterpart of a sort, for without stays the severe type that was once so smart could not be made to fit properly. A tuck-in was and is a formless garment, and after two years of more or less "making do," it has given place to the overblouse, gilet, waistcoat and sweater. The styles are many, and all of them add chic and comfort to the new fall suits of velvet, cloth, jersey and silk.

A diverting assortment of materials is offered in the latest blouses from Paris as well as those of domestic manufacture. A favorite for all seasons, the lingerie blouse is in greater demand than for several years and apparently the more sheer the fabric the better is thought of it. Ninon, because of its dainty appearance and tub-able quality, is used in most of the lingerie blouses coming from Paris and they will be worn with all sorts of suits, even with those of the rough, spongy woolens. The designs and workmanship are most attractive. There is no overelaboration, but sheer laces, preferably the real linen laces, Alençon, point-de-Venise and binche, are used as edge trimmings, collars, cuffs and jabots. Now, as always, very chic blouses are done in fine needlework only and in fagoting and drawn work; and some are in fine white "French" embroidery. Smocking lends a quaint touch to overblouses of ninon, batiste and georgette.

Diagonal Tucking

Blouses of chiffon, net and lace are very successful this year. Quite simple overblouses solidly tucked are made on diagonal lines, the tucking forming collar, cuffs and hip band. Tucked batiste is used for a chic overblouse combined with embroidered batiste, the materials alternated in chevron-shaped bandings. Lace, both silk and wool, is laid over net and over chiffon in some of the more elaborate blouses, and one of the handsomest models shown in the collections is one of the same suède lace that Molyneux used for his wedding gown which created something of a sensation last spring, and which he is now using for a formal hostess gown. Blouses that are suitable for wear the year round are made by Boué Sœurs of batiste with bands of net embroidered in fine cotton. Usually these are in all white, but some are dyed in the most delicate shades of blue, pink or peach. This house makes, also in the same materials, jackets and sleeveless gilets, to be worn with chiffon net or silk frocks in black or dark colors.

Colored overblouses were exceedingly well received when they were shown in the recent exhibition of the Garment Retailers of America, and are found among the novelties in autumn ensembles. A blouse of printed lamé worn with a two-piece suit of black Lyons velvet creates a costume that may suitably be worn for luncheon, or any formal daytime affair. A blouse of dull gold lamé is most effective with a two-piece suit of brown velvet, and a symphony of green and silver is composed with a green velvet coat and skirt and an overblouse of green and silver lamé brocade. In this model the coat is cut three-quarters length semifitted, and opened over the blouse, which extends as a tunic almost to the knees.

Empire Details

A few overblouses of the new fine brocaded chiffon velvet are to be worn with suits of plain velvet or fine woolen goods. Blouses of crêpe and satin in plain colors are worn with suits of the same color. These are semi-tailored, cleverly seamed, with wide revers, and sometimes with a vestee or collar of white which gives the look of a complete costume. Fagoting and hemstitching, all in one color, are much used.

Details in the different styles of overblouses are interesting. Whatever the design of the blouse itself the hip band fits the figure and is curved upward and a hint of the Second Empire, now being exploited in fashions, is evident in the waistline in several smart models. The Empire suggestion is repeated in the fichu which is crossed under the bustline and tied at the back. Several new tricks are shown in sleeves with ruffles, flaring cuffs and tied wristbands.

New Hair Ornaments

The new tilted hats have suggested new pins to be worn in the hair. One design is made to be inserted between the upturned brim of the hat at the back and the rolled hair at the nape of the neck. It is seen in a design presenting a row of small crystal flowers. When the hair, instead of being rolled, is done in a tight chignon, two of these pins are used, one piercing each side of the chignon.

Another pin for the hair is designed in the form of a pair of jeweled wings set on hinges, by which it is made adjustable to different parts of the head; but it must be so placed as to bear a relationship to the hat and the coiffeur, coördinating them.

Two-color combinations continue popular in both dinner and evening gowns. A favorite combination is shown in a frock having a satin bodice of iceglades-green and a skirt of brown chiffon. A double-faced material is so employed in an evening dress as to reveal a little of its under color in a drape and a bow—the latter forming a modified bustle back.

Decidedly straight lines mark the coat silhouette for fall. They wrap generously, and usually have a one-button fastening. Close set-in sleeves bid fair to leadership in cloth, but for more dressy wear, a modified dolman sleeve is favored.

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State Department Finds Handicap in Non-Membership in League

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—The State Department is closely following the Japanese-Chinese situation in Manchuria.

Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador, spent yesterday discussing the Manchurian situation with Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State. Mr. Yung Kwai, temporary chargé d'affaires of China, likewise called on Mr. Stanley Hornbeck, State Department head of the Far Eastern section. Mr. Stimson is known to be studying consular advices and reports from Peiping.

In the developments in Manchuria, observers here say, Mr. Stimson's part is definitely complicated by the absence of the United States from the League of Nations. The State Department has always taken the position that the United States had a peculiar interest in China, and its policy has been to protect the territorial integrity of the country. No later than July, 1929, Mr. Stimson invoked the Kellogg pact as a means of intervening in the alleged Russian invasion of China over the Sino-Russian railway controversy. Communications were sent to nations of practically the entire world.

It is learned on high authority that the State Department might consider some such move today, possibly under the so-called nine-power pact guaranteeing Chinese territory, signed among others by the United States, England, France, Italy and Japan, if the Manchurian situation grew more severe. In the meantime, China has carried the whole matter to the League of Nations.

The alleged Japanese acts of aggression have occurred at a time when England is handicapped by the gold emergency. The State Department has not minimized the gravity with which it would regard the situation if further acts occurred on the part of Japan. Meanwhile, reports from the Far East declare that alleged aggression has done what domestic politics were unable to do, namely, to unify China. Reports state that the insurgent Chinese Government at Canton has decided to cast its lot with the Nationalist Nanking Government.

The peculiar governmental system of Japan itself has caused some anxiety to high officials here in the present situation. While Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Foreign Minister is believed to be endeavoring sincerely to keep peace, he faces the fact that the Japanese war ministers have direct access to the Emperor and that their power may consequently be almost equal to his own. Color is lent to the possibility of a divided cabinet by a statement here that the Manchurian affair is not "an affair of governments, but an affair of troops."

Favorable features in the situation are reports from reliable Japanese sources here that Japan has no territorial designs on Manchuria and no thought of annexation. Japan is represented as considering Manchuria an integral part of China. The Japanese Cabinet is represented as striving to localize the incidents wherever they have occurred.

One of the matters which presumably Mr. Stimson is seeking to ascertain, however, is whether the Japanese military authorities have obtained the upper hand in the Cabinet. Simultaneously, the League of Nations is hearing somewhat the same question propounded by the Chinese representative at Geneva.

Another angle of the situation is the press announcement from Nanking that Dr. W. W. Yen, head of the old Peking Government, has been named Minister to the United States. Developments in Manchuria are believed to have persuaded him to accept the post, which he had previously twice declined on the ground that he had retired to private life. Dr. C. C. Wu, former Minister, resigned some time ago and joined the insurgent Government of Canton. The State Department had apparently had no advance intimation of Dr. Yen's appointment, contrary to the customary diplomatic rule that the country to which an envoy is sent should be consulted in advance.

JAPAN TO INSIST ON PLAYING LONE HAND WITH CHINA

(Continued from Page 1)

than Tokyo and Mukden, as the army clique has been insisting.

Washington's failure to call the attention of Japan to the Kellogg pact possibly has tended to increase the army's recalcitrance, the military arguing that America intends neutrality and citing the speeches of William R. Castle Jr., while ambassador here, which militarists interpreted as indicating that Washington recognizes Japan's interest in Manchuria as similar to those of the United States in Central and South America.

Points to Nicaragua

Likewise, the military clique argues that Japan's action is much the same as that of the United States in Nicaragua.

The Cabinet is still attempting to obtain the army's consent to a general statement of Japan's position promising evacuation of the occupied territory as soon as possible. The war office denied troop movement northward toward Changchun and the occupation of Harbin as well as similar rumors disseminated by the Rengo News Agency and including "Japanese protection of the southern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway."

The Japanese occupied the Tunhua terminus of the Kirin-Tunhua Railway yesterday, bringing the total of the occupied cities and towns to 14. Many Japanese are evacuating Harbin, where depositors have withdrawn bulk accounts in Japanese banks and are transferred them to the National City Bank branch. Nichi Nichi says that if the occupation lasts a month, the army estimates it will cost 1,500,000 yen.

The situation in Tokyo is somewhat easier. The Cabinet is concentrating its efforts upon regaining control and is preparing a diplomatic solution to prevent China severing relations.

Shidehara to Remain

It is understood that Baron Kijuro Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, has decided definitely not to resign, believing it his duty to continue his efforts to strengthen constitutionalism in its fight against militarism. There is hope that when world opinion condemns the army's action, the Japanese public will definitely swing round to his support.

The Cabinet was in session all yesterday and obtained the army's consent to withdraw the troops from Chientao. It also approved the unofficial suggestion of Mr. T. V. Soong, the Nanking Finance Minister, that a joint Sino-Japanese commission be appointed to settle all questions in dispute. It is believed, however, that Mr. Soong may withdraw his suggestion in view of the extensive Japanese occupations.

Passive opposition to the Japanese at Mukden is increasing. Hundreds of coolies are returning to Shantung. Also, 600 Chinese police, organized yesterday, refused work. Chinese employees of the Manchurian Mongolian Wool Company also demanded their wages and resigned.

The new Chinese Minister, Mr. Chiang Tso-pin, visited Baron Shidehara on his arrival from Manchuria and Korea. It is understood that he did not mention Mukden, however. In a press interview, he denounced the Japanese aggression and ridiculed the charges that Chinese soldiers dynamited the South Manchurian Railway, since there was no motive. He said he understood that China was demanding immediate evacuation of the territory occupied. He was not informed whether diplomatic relations would be severed if Japan refused.

Council of the League Starts the Machinery For Peace in Far East

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 23—Confronting the most serious war crisis in its history, the Council of the League of Nations today gently appealed to China and Japan to abstain from any acts calculated to aggravate the situation in Manchuria and started machinery to secure the withdrawal of troops from the invaded territory.

At the same time the Council established a close link with the United States by sending all its proceedings immediately to Washington in an attempt to secure American coöperation in whatever measures are necessary to prevent the continuation of the Manchurian conflict. After the meeting, held in the most intense atmosphere imaginable, the Council adjourned without decision. Following private parleys of several hours between the Chinese and Japanese delegates, the president of the Council and permanent officials, a resolution was produced appealing for peace.

Dr. Julius Curtius, German Foreign Minister, backing the demand for an immediate withdrawal of troops which Viscount Cecil of Chelwood made, insisted that the present action must be only the first step.

In his speech yesterday, Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to London, presented new telegrams from Manchuria revealing the extreme gravity of the situation. Matters are becoming worse, he said, and the Council cannot waste a minute, for Chinese lives are being lost, and the Japanese occupation of Chinese territory is being extended.

In reply Mr. K. Yoshizawa, delegate for Japan, could do no more than refer to the extensive vested interests of his country in Manchuria.

In Geneva the opinion is that the Japanese Government, or military clique which appears dominant in Manchuria, has been given a severe reprimand.

Head of Nanking Group Says Government Ready For Supreme Struggle

NANKING, Sept. 22 (AP) — Addressing a mass meeting today, Mr. Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Chinese Nationalist Government, said that if the League of Nations and Kellogg pact signatories "fail to uphold justice" between China and Japan regarding Manchuria, "the National Government is prepared for a final and supreme struggle."

"I shall lead the army and the entire nation," said the Chinese President, "in the fight for the preservation of our race and to uphold the dignity of our people.

"Let me assure you that I shall stand or fall with my country. I shall go to the front and, if necessary, fall with other patriots."

Reports previously were widely circulated both here and in Canton that peace was about to be made between the Nanking Government and the insurgent régime in south China in order that the nation might present a united front to "deal with Japan."

Soviet Opposes Japan's Seizing Southern End Of Chinese Railroad

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Sept. 23—It is stated here that the Japanese have occupied Kwangchengtze, the southern terminus of the Chinese-Eastern Railway, two miles north of Changchun. The Soviet authorities protested, whereupon General Honjo, the Japanese commander-in-chief, replied that he did not desire trouble, but that occupation was essential to maintaining control.

Meanwhile chaotic conditions obtain south of Mukden, where military evacuation has left millions of Chinese unprotected. Bandits are stated to be already active. Substantial citizens are abandoning their homes, and the trains are unable to accommodate all the refugees.

Withdrawal of the entire Chinese soldiery has left Manchuria unprotected, except where there are Japanese garrisons. Efforts are being made to get the rival Chinese governments to unite.

100,000 Chinese Demand Action Against Japan

NANKING, China, Sept. 23 (AP)—A mass meeting attended by about 100,000 persons adopted resolutions here today calling on the Nationalist Government to order a general mobilization in view of the occupation of Southern Manchuria by Japanese troops.

A spokesman for the Nanking Kuomintang addressed the assembly and said that as long as a single inch of Manchuria was unrestored to China every person in the country was ready to offer his life to the nation's cause.

The American-educated Mme. Shao Yuan-chun, wife of the president of the Legislative Yuan of the Nationalist Government, said the woman of China were ready to stand beside their brothers and husbands and urged the Government to prepare immediately for armed resistance to Japan's encroachments.

Mr. T. V. Soong, Finance Minister, who also is chairman of the flood relief commission, refused a shipment of $4000 worth of supplies brought from Japan on the steamer Amagi Maru for the benefit of the tens of millions of people suffering from the extensive floods.

Insurgents at Canton To Unite Against Japan

HONG KONG, Sept. 22 (AP)—The insurgent Chinese Government at Canton issued a proclamation today asserting peace would be made with the Central Nationalist Government at Nanking in order that a united China might "deal with Japan" for the latter's occupation of southern Manchuria.

The promulgation said Mr. Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Nanking Government and center of the dispute between Nanking and Canton, had notified the southerners of his resignation. It was said that the insurgent Government at Canton would be abolished, and that a "peace and unification conference" would be called to form a new Nationalist Government centered at Nanking.

Southern insurgents said a telegram had been sent to Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria and vice-chairman of the Nationalist Government, asking him to advise President Chiang to hasten his relinquishment of office. Once the political unification of north and south China is accomplished, southern leaders said, the nation would "deal with Japan."

Japanese in Hangchow Find Haven in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Sept. 23 (AP)—The entire Japanese community of Hangchow, totaling about 100 persons, evacuated and moved today to Shanghai, expressing fear of reprisals for Japanese incursions in Manchuria.

Meanwhile Japanese women and children were evacuating Nanking, the national capital, and entraining for Shanghai. The remainder of the Nanking Japanese community was concentrated along the waterfront, off which a Japanese cruiser was lying.

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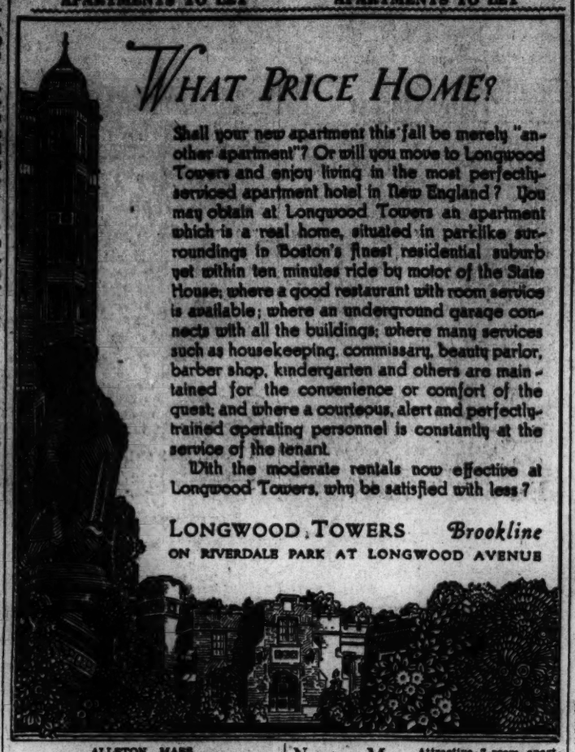

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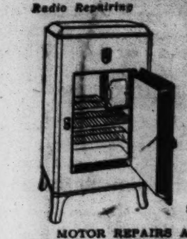

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Three-Horned Dinosaur

(Triceratops prorsus)

Where: Lowlands of what now is known as the Rocky Mountain area of North America. Roamed about, living on vegetation, during the Upper Cretaceous period, some 500,000,000 years ago, as near as paleontologists can figure.

Distinguishing Features: A four-legged, herbivorous reptile with solid bones, a sharp, cutting beak, with a horn on its nose and a large pair of horns on the summit of its head. The rear part of the head was developed into a horn-covered frill, margined with spines. The beak was toothless, pointed and birdlike.

Dinosaurs arose during the Triassic period, becoming fully developed during the Upper Jurassic and Cretaceous and then suddenly disappearing entirely. Their remains were first found in England about the middle of the nineteenth century. Anatomically they present the interesting problem of having certain bodily structures which resemble both birds and reptiles. In the scale of evolution which zoölogists have figured out, it is found that both birds and reptiles have been derived from a common ancestor.

Triceratops is one of the last members of the noble "Age of reptiles," and showed the extent to which bizarre forms may develop in a race just before its extinction. Dinosaurs ranged in size from the length and bulk of a house cat to 90 feet in length and 40 tons in weight. Triceratops was nearly 22 feet long and weighed about 10 tons. It belonged to a distinctly American group, and because of the weight of armor and armament, it was forced to walk on all four legs, doubtless acting with much the same stupid savagery of the rhinoceros, for broken horns and pierced head shields give evidence of their aggression.

The cause of dinosaur extinction is still in doubt. Whether the eggs of these reptiles furnished meals to the young mammals which were just coming into prominence at the end of the Cretaceous period, or whether the feeding grounds of these creatures, who must have consumed tons of grass a day, were suddenly made arid through the rising of the Rockies where fertile plains had been, is still a theoretical problem of the paleontologists.

The existence of these creatures is known only through their skeletal remains found as fossils in different parts of the West and Middle West.

Do You Know That—

The differential in an automobile is the mechanism regulating the varying speeds of the driving wheels, when the vehicle is turning a corner?

A ton of coal yields approximately 10,000 cubic feet of gas?

In France, John Smith is referred to as Jean Lefevre?

Andorra, on the Franco-Spanish frontier, is about 18 miles long and 17 miles wide, and has a population of only about 5200?

Two-thirds of the world's expenditures on roads is spent in the United States?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Farm Products Puzzle. Rye, oats, wheat, corn, millet.

A Word a Day

Paraphrase

Pronounced *par'-a-fraz*, with first *a* as in pat (not as in pare), second as in sofa, third as in ray.

The Greek roots παρά (para), "beside," and φράζειν (phrazein), "to speak" — παραφράζειν (paraphrazein), meaning literally "to speak in addition, to amplify"—lie back of "paraphrase."

We apply our word as a noun to a restatement of an author's words in clearer or more easily understood terms. It differs from a "translation" in that the latter is a rather accurate rendering of the sense of a passage into another language; a "paraphrase" may be in the same or a different language, but it is decidedly a free rendering.

As a verb the word means "to give the meaning in other words."

Example: "A paraphrase is usually more easily understood than a translation."

Notes and Queries

Tomato (M. L. T.) — Preferably *to-may'-to*, like "potato."

Clique—*Kleek*, not *klik*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation. — Ed.

A Quotation for Today

NEVER leave that for tomorrow which you can do today.—FRANKLIN.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Brotherhood

Dallas, Texas

ON A trip through the desert of Arizona, tourists were held up by a cloudburst in the mountains which had converted a dip in the road into a torrent. For many hours cars congregated on both sides of the stream until there were hundreds of them. Governors, ministers, lawyers, teachers and doctors, as well as men of the laboring classes, were thus brought together in close association. The lessons in kindness and brotherly helpfulness were very beautiful.

A group of young musicians who had been caught in the waters had their instruments and music soaked. These were placed where they could dry by the fires and the tired boys lay down to sleep. During the night the fires threatened to destroy both instruments and music. Seeing the danger, onlookers took charge, removing the instruments and the music, piece by piece, without waking the owners.

Watch was kept as to how fast the waters were receding and when it was thought safe to cross men waded out into the stream to assist the first cars over. Sometimes the light shone on the dark faces of Mexicans or Negroes, but the same kind assistance and encouragement were given all

What might be considered a hardship was turned into a happy experience, for it manifested the brotherhood of man.

The Children's Corner

Levi Brings Something Extra

JUST off Lafayette Mall (called Lafayette Mall because the Marquis de Lafayette walked on it in the year 1825) is a manhole. A manhole is a hole large enough for a man to get into. The hole is closed by a cover of iron, in which are slits. The youngest of the large Squiffle-tree family of Boston Common squirrels was sniffing at these slits. At least, it looked as though he was sniffing, for his little nose was close down against the slit. He really wasn't sniffing, however, but trying to see into the dark hole.

Amid Great Excitement Levi Was Lowered Through the Slit.

Fib, sparrow chief of Boston's Common, flew up. He hopped on the manhole cover and thrust his tiny beak into the same slit against which young Squiff's nose was pressed. The little Squiff raised his head. Fib raised his. There they were nose to beak. It was only natural that they say, "Hello!"

"Something down there?" asked Fib.

"My only peanut," said little Squiff.

"Your only peanut," said Fib kindly. "Tsk! Tsk! Tsk!"

Fib put his beak into the slit again. "I don't see it," he said.

Little Squiff thrust his nose against the slit.

"I don't see it, either," he said, "but I know it's there because I dropped it."

Fib scratched himself with his right claw. "I know what to do," he said, "I'll see Scroggins. He'll think of something. You wait here. Don't move." And Fib flew swiftly toward Ulmus Americana (American elm), where the Scrogginses live.

Little Squiff crouched against the manhole cover. It was hard not to move, for he is a young squirrel, but he stayed quiet, even when two of his friends went frisking by on the grass in a game of tag. Then a shouting came from near the bandstand. Squiffy squirmed and writhed, but aside from that he didn't move, although he wanted to very much. For a lot of minutes he stayed there against the cool iron of the manhole cover. Just as he was about to give up and go in search of a peanut somewhere above ground he heard cries from across the Common. There came a procession—other Squiffletrees, sparrows, a few grackles, lots of pigeons. In the lead was Roger F. Scroggins with a long piece of string trailing out behind him.

"What in the world can all this be?" thought Little Squiff. But he was pleased because he felt that now he could move and also it might mean that he would get his peanut back from inside that big, dark hole.

When the procession drew up alongside the manhole, Scroggins stepped forward and Squiffy saw that at the end of the long string was Levi, the orphan turtle from the Public Garden Lake.

"Squiffy, my lad, we are here," said Mister Scroggins, bowing and taking off his high silk hat. At which a cheer went up, although for what reason no one knows except that cheering is one of the favorite sports of a crowd of Commoners.

"Squiffy," said Mister Scroggins, "you have lost a peanut down this hole."

The young squirrel bowed and then nodded his head rapidly a half dozen times so there could be no misunderstanding.

"Well, we are going to get it for you," said Mister Scroggins, "that is, Levi here is going to get it for you and we are going to help him. Levi, please step forward."

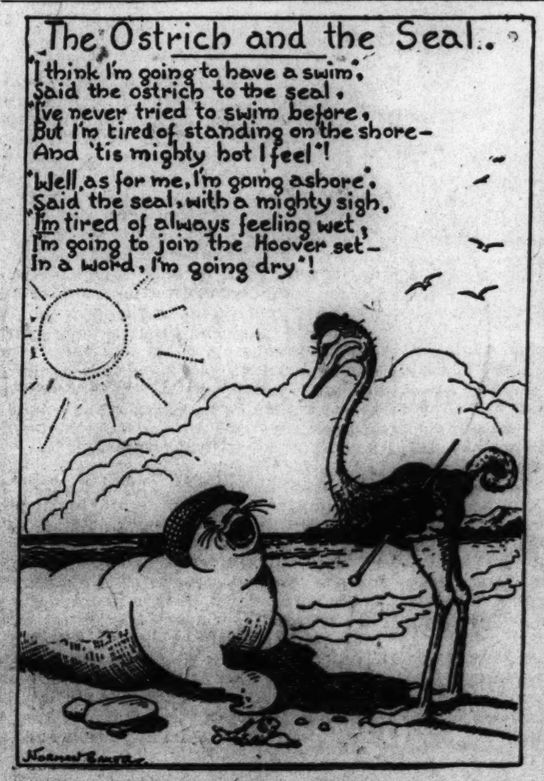
The little turtle crawled up to the manhole cover. The crowd of Commoners pressed close, twittering, gruntling, chippering and rustling.

"You will notice, my friends," said Mister Scroggins, "that around Levi's back legs we have tied this stout piece of string. Now, if you will all help by holding the other end, we will let Levi through the slit and down the hole and when he tugs three times we'll know he wants to come up."

Amid great excitement, Levi was lowered through the slit. As many as could crowd on the manhole cover tried to peer into it and see what Levi was doing, but it was pretty dark down there and all they could see was the small dark spot which was Levi going down and down. In a very few minutes there came three tugs of the string. And with a will and much shouting it was raised.

There was Levi with a smile on his face and Squiffy's peanut in one tiny paw. And in the other paw was another peanut.

"I thought I would bring up something extra," whispered Levi. Loud cheers. Scroggins handed the two peanuts to Squiffy with a polite bow. And what applause there was when the little squirrel with a bow just as polite handed the second peanut to Mister Scroggins. "Give it to Levi," he said. But Levi whispered that he didn't eat peanuts so Mister Scroggins handed it back to Squiffy. And Squiffy thanked everyone heartily, especially Levi, Fib and Mister Scroggins.


The Ostrich and the Seal..
I think I'm going to have a swim,
Said the ostrich to the seal.
I've never tried to swim before,
But I'm tired of standing on the shore—
And 'tis mighty hot I feel"!
"Well, as for me, I'm going ashore,
Said the seal, with a mighty sigh,
I'm tired of always feeling wet,
I'm going to join the Hoover set—
In a word, I'm going dry"!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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EDITORIALS

The Balkans of Asia

LITTLE surprise has been caused by the Chino-Japanese clash in Manchuria which has culminated in Japanese occupation of Mukden and an appeal to the League of Nations to prevent war. For a long time trouble has been brewing. In such circumstances guns have a habit of going off of their own accord, and to try to find out who fired the first shot is to embark on a quest which will yield neither profit nor result.

To more purpose is it to inquire into the causes of the affray and to see what can be done to settle them. Of the surface differences between the two countries, two are most urgent. One is the shooting as a spy of Captain Nakamura, of the Japanese General Staff, who was found in that indeterminate region between Manchuria and Mongolia. The second is the continued disturbances between the Koreans, who are Japanese subjects, and the Chinese. These are the immediate major issues. Several hundred minor issues might be added for good measure. All of them have produced a tension, a kind of jumpiness, which has made an outbreak seem inevitable to recent visitors there.

But all these issues would probably not have arisen but for the preëxistence of a much mightier dispute. This is the condition of the Japanese position in Manchuria. Both Russia and Japan retain peculiar privileges in this rich and expansive territory which they are at pains to defend. Both are challenged by China as sovereign in Manchuria, working not by plan or organization, but by a covert hostility expressed in sheer weight of numbers. Sometimes this appears as a phantom, sometimes as a steam roller; but, whatever the guise, it has its own momentum, which, as in the seizure of the Sino-Russian Chinese Eastern Railway, is apt suddenly to overturn the status quo. To the Japanese, therefore, all their outstanding issues with China appear in the nature of evidence of a subterranean campaign aimed at Japanese rights in Manchuria.

To this phantom the Japanese have set up a very overt kind of so-called defensive opposition, one which, being plainly aggressive, is more understandable to the West. News from Tokyo indicates a sharp division of opinion between the military and civil elements in the Government. Much depends on the outcome of this tussle. For a prerequisite to peace is that the circulation of Japanese troops beyond the zone of the South Manchuria Railway, where they have treaty rights to be stationed, must be stopped. Such an opposition is full of explosive material. Continued occupation of Mukden is highly provocative of trouble between Chinese and Japanese at points a long way removed from the scene of Japanese military activities. The Japanese must be aware of this danger, and all necessary assurances will no doubt be speedily forthcoming, so that the Chinese will have no occasion to accuse the invaders of an attempt at annexation.

All that Japan is said to want is an actual effort on the part of China to negotiate the settlement of the pending issues. Evidence has accumulated for some time past that nothing would please the Japanese better than to push the Chinese into diplomacy. They have simply asked: "Where can we find our responsible China? in Mukden, Peiping or in Nanking?" Manchuria, though retaining the power, has shifted the work and bother of diplomacy to the *de jure* authority at Nanking, though it is often questionable whether Nanking's writ is acceptable to the local authorities.

Now that the case has been carried to Geneva there is good hope for a peaceful settlement. The League should obtain from both nations some assurance that the game of battledore and shuttlecock which has hitherto been pursued over Manchuria is being abandoned. The opportunity should be taken not only of settling the immediate issues but of trying to secure some permanent basis of agreement which would insure to Manchuria a live and let live policy so that this wonderful country might continue to prosper as an integral part of the Republic of China. Then the sobriquet of "the Balkans of Asia" would be justified in the post-war, not the pre-war, sense.

Whistles and Grade Crossings

THE whistle of a locomotive echoing through rural valleys has such a lively appeal that the decision of the Boston & Maine Railroad to give louder and longer "toots" at grade crossings commands more than passing interest. The warning screech of the 7:15, for instance, as it takes the last bend before rolling into the station, is hailed by the farmer at his chores as the cue that breakfast is about ready. At the same time, the housewife throws a side glance at the kitchen clock to see if it is slow or fast. And the proprietor of the meat market wouldn't think of starting down town to open up shop until the old 7:45 gave out its "two long and two short" blasts at the crossing at Hingham's Corner.

While these conditions unquestionably abound in many rural districts, and in the metropolitan suburban areas where the whistle of the train attracts the commuters out of their homes like scurrying ants, the main object of the railroad officials in authorising more pronounced whistling obviously is safety. The steam whistle, it is recalled, was instituted in horse and buggy days when ten to twelve miles an hour was "a-goin' it." But in these days of confusing highway sounds, traffic congestion, and forty- to sixty-mile speed limits, further steps to protect the motorist at grade crossings are essential.

More pronounced whistling should tend to promote safety. Yet, there are those who believe that the whistle, however often or vigorously it is sounded, can never perform the much-needed protective service at grade crossings as effectively as some more modern contrivances. The siren, for instance, if located at grade crossings not easily seen, or perhaps on the open highways where speed predominates, undoubtedly would issue a warning to motorists with more satisfactory results than are attained by the steam whistle. And there is some justification for arguing that more up-to-the-minute devices should supplant, or at least augment, the "Stop-Look-Listen" signs, the swinging lights which are none too easily seen in the daytime, and the bell which tinkles, oh, so merrily, but not so penetratingly.

For the comfort, however, of those who find some enjoyment in the romantic echoings of the steam whistles up in the hills as well as those who find the engineer almost a necessity in getting them off to the office, it can safely be said that the whistle probably will long remain a component part of the locomotive, subject to necessary restrictions on its use which will enable it to fulfill its purpose without becoming a nuisance.

Forced Landing

THE blank curtain of disappearance which has enveloped many attempted ocean flights has twice been lifted within a week. The world rejoices in rescue. Rody and Johanssen, together with their companion and their shattered hopes, are picked up from the wreckage of their Lisbon-New York plane. Moyle and Allen, ridden down in a storm, are discovered upon a barren Siberian island where their transpacific flight ended. And in rejoicing, the world must wonder whether "happy landings" can justify adventure that may be too hazardously begun.

It is certain that not all the planes which have been forced down in the Atlantic could have withstood 148 hours in turbulent seas. It is certain that every attempt to span the Pacific has not matched the piloting and navigating skill which achieved safe descent in a spot so remote that it was nine days before the news was known. Thus there is little guarantee, at the present stage of transocean flying, that similar flights would again come to so fortunate a conclusion. Unfortunately, greater premium has been attached to daring than to safety.

Those who have profited from the rapid development of aviation will not underestimate the impetus which flying has received from the high courage of pioneers. But ocean flights have progressed to the point where mere repetition has little to offer. There is a great need for more concerted effort upon devices which will add certainty to long overwater flights. There is a need for wider recognition for those who make such improvements possible.

Instead of offering prizes for daring alone, those who wish to advance aeronautics would do well to lend a larger part of their capital and their attention to the solution of some of aviation's major technical problems.

The Pound Seeks Its Level

THE cool, reasoned statement of Mr. Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in regard to Britain's abandonment of the gold standard should do much to eliminate the biggest danger of the moment, which is that of misunderstanding. The world was startled to learn that British pounds no longer were convertible at the Bank of England into gold. Why had this happened when a National Government had been set up to avert it, and when that Government had taken all the precautions that seemed necessary? There appeared no solid ground for any lack of foreign confidence in Britain's position, for her credits abroad were far greater than her liabilities and the domestic situation was assured by balancing the budget.

Mr. Snowden has explained the matter in simple terms. There has been no suspicion of the stability of banks within Great Britain and no run on them by British customers. But there have been runs on banks in some other countries and consequently they have "hastened to bring home any money they might have lying to their credit" in Britain. Mr. Snowden added significantly that "the existing economic system cannot be maintained if everybody tries simultaneously to liquidate their investments." This is what happened in Britain's case. Gold was being exported at a rate which threatened to deplete reserves which, though ample for all ordinary purposes, were quite unequal to a phenomenal drain such as this.

The amount of gold in the world is strictly limited and its total value is but a small fraction of the total value of solid capital investments in the world. About three-quarters of all the monetary gold in the world is in the United States or France and the remaining quarter is quite inadequate for the currency needs of other countries if they should cease to be satisfied with normal credit transactions. Even a great creditor country like Britain must cease to make payments through the medium of gold if there is too insistent demand for it.

But this does not necessarily mean that its real credit is seriously impaired. That would only happen if it began to inflate currency by the lavish printing of paper notes. In Britain there is no temptation to take any such step. First, the Government is now meeting its whole current expenditure and the payment of interest on debt out of taxation, and therefore has no need to balance the budget with the help of the printing press. Secondly, the Treasury and the Bank of England, being acutely conscious of the importance of maintaining the value of sterling in the interests of banking and foreign trade, are resolved to restrict currency as much as possible and to control it at a stable exchange level. There will be, nevertheless, a short period of uncertainty and consequently some variation in the exchange value of the pound. But since the British financial position is intrinsically sound the world may be confident that sterling soon will be pegged fairly closely at a definite level.

It is believed in England that this change, which at first looked like a catastrophe, may prove a blessing in disguise. For some time the internal level of prices in Great Britain has been much higher than world prices. This discrepancy has been one of the causes of high production costs in England, and its removal presumably will give a much needed fillip to export trade. British currency, inflated during the war, has been too precipitately deflated since. Abandonment of the gold standard, which has been becoming more and more untenable owing to accumulations of the metal elsewhere, and substitution for it of a considered equation of values, may serve to remove artificial restrictions which were hampering the trade of the whole world.

The Complacent Oyster

ONLY the person who has come to grips with one knows how like the fourth dimension an oyster can be. Only between covers can either be considered captive. Both are all but impossible to grasp. Yet both awake in the human breast a peculiar response—a determination that is aroused in mankind only by the challenge of the apparently insurmountable.

There is this difference between them, however. You can forget the fourth dimension. In fact, you are almost sure to. But the oyster is a recurring perplexity. It is a hard-shelled individual, but elusive. There is an air of utter—almost pathetic—helplessness about it. Yet it has conquered, at least momentarily, many a mighty member of an unconquerable race.

How many a diner has swallowed his pride rather than his oyster? For all the delights that the oyster has bestowed on him during benigner years, can he ever rid himself of that clammy memory of humiliation? Though he may never forget, he must forgive. For the oyster is mightier than the memory.

Of course, the person who has never negotiated an oyster will not understand. He must seek the answer in experience, and would do well to seek it soon. For he is soon to witness the victory, not of one oyster, but of 18,000,000 bushels of them, over the land of the otherwise free. These are even now surrounding the United States. Along the coasts of every state except Maine and New Hampshire they lie in wait. This month 40,000 additional workers are being called to the oyster harvest. Within the next year many a distrusting mouth will close upon its first oyster, and the eyes stare just once with a sort of shocked introspection.

Then in many a heart will swell a sentiment which found its best expression at a dinner of old Boston's famous Saturday Club. Here gathered the authors of America's "golden age"—men who knew how to say what they felt. Said one of the most renowned of them, the hazardous moment at an end:

"Profoundly grateful."

Cricket Is Not So Slow

ANOTHER transatlantic myth has been exploded—that the English game of cricket is slow. This is the verdict of boys of Riverdale (N. Y.) Country School who have just returned from a series of athletic contests in England. Like most of their fellow countrymen, they went over with a prepossession about the "slowness" of cricket, but, after a game or two, they found they were "much mistaken."

Possibly the idea of the slowness of cricket has grown out of the fact that in first-class matches one game takes three days to complete. In international matches a working week may be consumed. To the uninitiated the inference is that an event lasting such a long time must be as leisurely as croquet. The players actually stroll off the field for four o' clock tea! Clearly a game which cannot proceed to a conclusion between two whistles must be—well, somewhat of a lady's game.

No amount of explanation by past or present "flanneled fools," as Kipling once called cricket players, can upset such a charge. Like the Riverdale boys, the scoffers must be shown—then they come to a very different conclusion.

For generations Englishmen have ignored these aspersions. They take too much delight in their national pastime to be bothered about them! With what pleasure is the season's opening greeted! This is the sign that "sumer is icumen in." Bats come out of their winter sleep in oil, new splices are tested, and presently one again hears throughout the land the familiar sound of leather beating on willow, a sound as thrilling on the village green as on the metropolitan oval.

A still field bathed in sunlight. Save for the bowler, the players are all taut with expectancy. The bowler is rushing headlong toward the pitch. Presently he gathers himself at the wicket with a mighty effort and flings the ball at the waiting batsman. Thwack! The ball is driven through a gap in the ring of eager, crouching fieldsmen. It skims along the ground in a lightning dash for the boundary. The team springs into action to stop it. Slow? Nothing of the sort. The Riverdale boys know better—as do Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans, yes, and Frenchmen and Germans, not to forget Americans in the environs of New York City, Boston and Philadelphia.

Editorial Notes

Mexico's first President was named "Miguel Antonio Fernandez y Felix," instead of "Felix Fernandez" as heretofore recorded, research workers have found. Schoolboys probably will be glad the mistake was corrected this long before examinations.

Whether or not Mahatma Gandhi obtains independence for India, he seems a logical leader to seek greater freedom in dress for men.

If prospective candidates of 1932 will occupy themselves more with performances, they need not yet get out their prefiection promises.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

TOKYO

"AND never the twain shall meet," wrote Rudyard Kipling in a moment of prophecy about the East and the West. The British imperialist had, at the moment, India and the Straits Settlements in mind as the East. Perhaps at that time, nearly forty years ago, he might have clung to the theory of the impregnability of the eastern mind to the western suggestions even had he known Japan and its chief city, Tokyo. For the Occidentalizing of Japan has been a matter of the last quarter of a century, and is proceeding today with cumulative speed. Yet even Tokyo is still distinctly Japanese.

To my mind nothing is more irritating than the traveler who is always saying, "You ought to have seen Illyria or Lucomania fifty years ago before it was spoiled!" It was not my good fortune to see Japan fifty years ago, but it is by no means spoiled for me as yet—if the little sample supplied by Tokyo is taken as typical. True, the products of American mass production are visible on every side. Most of the men, and a good many of the women, wear hand-me-downs of obviously American make. Motorcars are everywhere and the ricksha rare. And the strident loudspeakers and glaring neon lights on the Ginza make that thoroughfare more like a carnival than the famed Times Square itself.

It's a poor traveler, however, who cannot look behind the superficial to the essentials of a spectacle. Perhaps some would be so occupied in grieving over the substitution of electricity's glare for the subdued beauty of Chinese lanterns along the Ginza that they would miss the bright beauty of the gay kimonos which Japanese women wear—even though the children they tug by the hand are dressed in Yankee ginghams. There may be those so aggrieved by megaphoned jazz over a café door that they are deaf to the clip-clop, clip-clop of wooden-soled shoes on the pavement, or the shrill chorus of innumerable crickets offered for sale in tiny cages at a wayside booth.

* * *

I walked the greater part of the length of the Ginza last night with a distinguished American who has been resident in Tokyo for twenty-five years, though giving little attention to its lighter side. At almost every step he exclaimed, "I could never have believed this. The old Japan is gone!" To him it seemed incredible that the East should have surrendered so much of its historic dignity and quiet to the jazz spirit which of late years has beset the West. Earlier in the evening we had visited a theater in which was being presented a revue in which the methods of the East and West were amusingly contrasted. Half of it was imitation Ziegfeld; the other half pretty nearly pure Geisha. The Broadway part was not badly done; the young ladies of a colossal chorus, on the largest stage I have ever seen, doing their regular series of kicks, right, left and forward, with all that well-drilled monotony which for some reason or other many American producers seem to think peculiarly appeals to an audience.

When the program shifted to the dances of old Japan, it was as though we had been transported from a typical Times Square production to one of the tourneys or mystery plays of the Middle Ages. The richness of the costumes, the dignified rhythm of the dance, the complete aloofness of the performers—for it is part of their art to refrain from expressing facially any recognition of the presence of an audience—the exotic quality of the music, all combined to elevate these Japanese dances far above the plane of American spectacles.

Among this artistic people the poetry of the dance has for centuries been sufficient to fill their places of amusement and hold audiences spellbound. Now comes the boasted culture of the West to thrust aside the dignified symbolic dances and substitute the disciplined phalanxes of earnest and mechanical kickers!

My friend who had been aggrieved by the scenes on the Ginza was even more amazed by the revue. "When I came to Japan no women appeared on the stage in any capacity," he said. "Feminine parts were invariably presented by boys. Now not only is the stage filled with women, but they are half-dressed, brazen in their appeals for attention to the audience, and going through contortions which no well-bred woman should care to look at, to say nothing of herself performing. If this is what western ideas of theatrical art are going to do to Japan, it is a sorry commentary on western culture!"

Perhaps there is a Gresham's law of art, as well as of money. In its relation to money the law is that if any effort is made to circulate two kinds of money in a country, the better kind vanishes and the baser remains. This was graphically illustrated at the time of the great depreciation in Germany, when every coin disappeared and the irredeemable paper marks flooded the country. In Japan, the old, intellectual drama is in danger of being driven into at least temporary retirement by American jazz and "beauty shows," and by moving pictures.

* * *

I spent some hours one day in strolling about the streets and alleys of Tokyo's cheaper amusement center. Block after block was filled with moving-picture houses, with only an occasional tea house or blatant "American bar" to vary the monotony. The theaters seemed to be of every size, from little halls that would hold a scant fifty up to great places bearing the mystic names of Fox or Paramount. Some few houses were showing Japanese films, but in most American pictures of exaggerated adventure or cloying romance held the screen. Up and down the narrow streets and alleys marched a never-ending stream of young people, their wooden soles and clogs making a perpetual clatter like the imitation of a cavalry charge behind the scenes.

The day was stifling hot, with a sticky humidity in the air. I was impressed by the great superiority in comfort of the Japanese garb over European for hot weather. The loose, cool, freshly laundered kimonos—light colored in the case of the women, white and girded with black sashes for men—gave the wearers an air of freedom and coolness in sharp contrast to western clothing, even though we were wearing silk or Palm Beach fabrics. My Japanese friend told me that the materials for a kimono cost less than fifty cents, so that even the poorest women could have several in their wardrobe. As a result, every Japanese we saw in the historic garb seemed both clean and cool—those who had adopted western raiment appeared to be neither.

To the last statement I must make an exception in the case of a gentleman who walked about contentedly in a full suit of B V D's and white cotton gloves. His attire attracted no particular attention, though the concession to convention implied in the gloves impressed me greatly. As a background he had a modern business building, plate glass, electric lights and all. The contrast of civilization could hardly have been more complete.

* * *

East still is East, as West is West, but despite Kipling the twain are meeting today. Tokyo is a great cosmopolitan city, suggestive of London in its wide area, its low buildings and frequent open squares, its great amount of greenery and its little local business centers connected by bus and tram lines. In its so-called metropolitan area are no fewer than 5,000,000 people, and certain sections are the most densely congested of any inhabited areas of the world. Underlying and back of the seeming surrender to western customs is a passionate nationalism, and it would not be surprising to see the development of a great movement to make this section of the East once more thoroughly eastern.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Don't Grow Wheat; Buy It

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have a plan which if put into effect would reëstablish higher prices for wheat, cotton and other nonperishable farm products.

My plan is briefly this: Have the Federal Farm Board through the Federal Reserve banks issue an order to all member banks located in the wheat and cotton belts of the country not to lend additional funds to farmers for planting and harvesting purposes, but instead to lend them an equal amount for the purpose of purchasing May wheat and cotton in the open market with the understanding that the banks hold the warehouse purchase receipts as security and evidence that no wheat or cotton is planted in 1932.

This will curb the production of wheat and cotton, as it is a known fact that 90 per cent of the farmers are compelled to borrow funds for the 1932 crpp production.

If cotton and wheat are purchased at present prices, with 90 per cent of the farmers out of production, it would be a good investment for the farmers, and no doubt show them a profit in 1932 even if purchased at double present prices.

The banks will be more secure with these loans than if funds are loaned for planting with the usual risks attached.

F. J. ELLSWORTH.

Waynesboro, Va.

Cotton Control Through Banking

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In view of the discussion engendered by the proposal of the Federal Farm Board that one-third of the growing cotton crop be destroyed in order that the remainder bring a fair price, I wish to bring to your attention the following plan for the curtailment of cotton acreage which I feel will prove feasible.

Human nature is such that it is difficult to expect thousands of cotton farmers to reduce their acreage voluntarily on a predetermined basis. In order to secure a reduction, all must be assured not only of equal treatment but also of the fact that their fellow men will reduce on the same basis.

The suggested plan calls for joint action between the Federal Government and the several cotton-growing states. The Federal Government would use the powers lodged in the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve banks, intermediate banks, agricultural credit associations, etc. The several states would use the powers lodged in their respective state banking departments.

By proper use of these powers, no farm paper of any kind would be acceptable or discountable and no loans could be made for farm purposes unless the planter or farmer would agree as a condition precedent to the loan to cut down his cotton acreage by any percentage determined by conference of the representatives of the several states and the Federal Government. The acreage allowed to any state would be prorated among the several counties in said state by the state itself. The county acreage would be prorated among individual growers by the county commissioners, county agricultural agents, bankers, etc.

The land removed from cotton growing must be planted in food and feed crops in order that the farmer maintain himself, his family and his livestock regardless of the money return from his cotton crop. This plan would make the farmer self-sustaining, as there is no reason why he should buy food, feed, truck, pork, poultry, etc. It might ultimately lead to the building of warehouses to handle the surplus of perishables to supply the winter markets.

This united action on the part of the federal and state governments would insure to each farmer that he will receive equal treatment with his neighbor as to cotton acreage permitted to be planted and with advantage to none.

GEORGE J. ROSENTHAL, Ph. D.

Miami, Fla.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Double-Crossing the Channel

THE Channel—let Hastings and, in this hour of celebration, let Calaise add their testimonies—is an enduring challenge to conquerors. That unyielding but much-vanquished strip of sea has been caught unawares by balloons, by frail canoes, by swimmers of both sexes, and even by water-bicycles, and has suffered the passing indignities of defeat. When Blériot crossed it with his power-driven flying machine he threatened not only conquest but subjugation. But the news that the Channel has been flown, even once, put it beyond a peradventure that flying had arrived. Since the week-end the Channel is our witness that gliding has arrived. Latest and worst indignity of all, it has been flown by engineless flying machines that do not even fly, and not once but thrice in two days. The elements of competition, international and other, that have entered into this fine feat only sharpen the edge of achievement. The science of flying has been well served by experiments that extend its range and security.

The scene was set, in the first place, for Saturday. On that day six pilots—four British and two German—had engaged themselves to attempt a double crossing from France to England and back again. It was an organized contest, the winner of which was to be rewarded with a prize of £1000. By one of those coincidences which are always good reading, whether in fiction or not, a young Canadian amateur, Mr. Lissant Beardmore, was moved to think of making a similar attempt almost simultaneously. He took the air with his glider on Friday evening and sailed triumphantly from England to France. He won no prize save the credit of his audacity and the delight of his supporters; but he was able to enter, on his own and the Empire's behalf, the claim that he was the first man to "glide" the Channel. The claim is contested. In a brilliant flight the following day Herr Kronfeld, a German competitor, accomplished the double journey to the satisfaction of official timekeepers and observers. The British Gliding Association have been unable to recognise Mr. Beardmore's flight because apparently they were not warned in time to observe it. These mutual failures in recognition divide Friday sharply from Saturday, and have even infected sections of the press which, during the week-end, have made gliding and even gliders peculiarly their own. But they need not confuse or divide the honor due to the two heroes, Canadian and German, of a gallant series of ventures.—*The Times* (London).